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A COOL GAME FOR THE HOT WEATHER: WATER TUG-OF-WAR.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER.

Expert swimmers can test the strength of their grip on the water in this most exciting sport. The pull is obtained mainly by leg-strokes.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

I SEE that Mr. George R. Sims has been starting in the *Tribune* a campaign which he calls "The Bitter Cry of the Middle Classes." It seems to me very difficult to imagine Mr. George R. Sims being (in the serious sense of words) bitter, and it is not without its quaintness even to imagine him uttering a cry. I tell Mr. Sims roundly that I am quite as middle-class as he is any day in the week (especially Sundays); in fact, compared with the intensity of my middle-classiness Mr. Sims is a belted earl. And I think there is no bitter cry of the real middle classes, because it is quite un-middle-class either to be bitter or to cry. It may be true that the opposite is our evil; it may be true that the chief trouble of the middle class is that it is complacent; it may be that the chief trouble of the middle class is that it has largely forgotten the human art of self-expression. One of the first necessities of a real man of action is that he should be able to cry; as may be seen in men like Cromwell and Nelson, who would burst into tears if you spoke to them. I repeat that the real trouble of the middle class may be things like this. But I strongly suspect that the real trouble of the middle class is that it no longer exists. Mr. Sims and I are beautiful ruins dating from a more classic time. There did exist a real middle class, separate alike from the gentry who live on land and the masses who live on labour. This class had its faults, like the gentry and the masses; it had its faults, and one of them was faultlessness. It did carry immeasurably too far the element of routine, respectability, convention, ceremonial. The old middle class did have an excessive and extravagant decorum; its members did do all things too decently and too much in order; they did observe too superstitiously offices and days and hours. These old Protestants were really the intractable Ritualists. They were a conventional class; they were perhaps a Pharisaic class; they were sometimes, if you will, a hypocritical class. But they were a class; and because they were a class they were classic. They had their own distinct and intelligible traditions, like those of a definable tribe or a definable religion. They may or may not have looked down on the class below them; but at least they were not always looking up to the class above. If they were surly to either they were at least surly to both; and they had something of their own which a man can be surly about—a secret.

But I think that for good or evil this really genuine and isolated middle class is mainly disappearing. The old middle class may have been dull, but it was not vulgar, for dullness implies homogeneity, while vulgarity implies an incongruity, a contrast. The old middle class did not meet the aristocracy; perhaps they would not; it is possible that they could not. At any rate, they did not, and they did not talk of doing so or boast of doing so. But in the middle class of to-day the greatest difficulty is to find a middle-class man. The existing middle class can be broadly divided into the vulgar people who do not know the aristocracy and the yet more vulgar people who do know the aristocracy. The profound change I mean, the break-up of the genuine middle class, can be seen at its clearest, perhaps, in such a plain matter as costume. In the old middle class tidy men were tidy, but, bless their hearts, they were never smart. In the old middle class untidy men were untidy, but, rest their souls, they were never artistic. The general ideal and exaction of the old class was that dress should be rather sombre and restrained; that it should not break out into fantasies either of fashion or anti-fashion. Then they did business in black clothes because it looked businesslike; now they do business in golfing knickers because it looks wealthy.

For instance, the old business houses, I believe, discouraged moustaches as having a profligate, military air. But they gently encouraged whiskers, especially mutton-chop whiskers, as likely to increase the supply of mutton-chops. On the other hand, the new business man always tries to look as like as possible to a slightly dissipated Major. He even wears a single eyeglass: a thing in its nature altogether monstrous and devilish. The man who can put a glittering decoration in one eye and not in the other is blaspheming the balance and decency of the human form. He is capable of wearing a trouser on one leg, or his moustache on one side of his face. If I did not know so many nice people who do wear single eyeglasses (an irritating difficulty in all these generalisations) I should say that the wearing of a single eyeglass was inconsistent with any possibility of sincerity and simplicity in the soul. I should say that a man could not have a single eyeglass and have also a single eye. But it is enough for our present purposes to point out that a man could not possibly have a single eyeglass and be a genuine member of the original and genuine middle class, the class which quietly encouraged side-whiskers. Now whiskers are ugly, but they are classical. They are as symmetrical as the Parthenon. They stand on each side of the face with all the exactitude of two Doric columns

on each side of the gate of a temple. They are not an excrescence of insanity, a monomania like the monocle. Of the whiskers we have said that they are classic; of the monocle it is enough to say that it is classy.

I think, therefore, that the first thing for Mr. Sims to realise is merely this, that if the middle class is to make any protest it cannot be as a mere collection of men with similar incomes or a common interest. A common interest will not unite men. If it would we could all be Anarchists to-morrow. The middle class was once strong because it had a ritual and a morality, good or bad. A bad morality will bind men; as in the case of the Thugs. A bad ritual will bind men, as in the case of the good form of the English upper classes. But mere interest will not bind them; and the middle class is falling apart because it is infected with opposite philosophies. The richer part of it adopts the sentiments of aristocracy; the poorer (and better) part of it is adopting the sentiments of Labour. The merchant is looking towards a peerage, the clerk is looking towards a trades union. And in the dissolution the middle classes are going in for things essentially un-middle class, for things essentially neurotic, for single eyeglasses, for "yearning" pictures, and among other things—for crying bitterly.

In most of these matters of modern England, the real difficulty is that there is a negative revolution without a positive revolution. Positive aristocracy is breaking up without any particular appearance of positive democracy taking its place. The polished class is becoming less polished without becoming less of a class; the nobleman who becomes a guinea-pig keeps all his privileges but loses some of his tradition; he becomes less of a gentleman without becoming less of a nobleman. In the same way (until some recent and happy revivals) it seemed highly probable that the Church of England would cease to be a religion long before it had ceased to be a Church. And in the same way, the vulgarisation of the old, simple middle class does not even have the advantage of doing away with class distinctions; the vulgar man is always the most distinguished, for the very desire to be distinguished is vulgar.

At the same time, it must be remembered that when a class has a morality it does not follow that it is an adequate morality. The middle-class ethic was inadequate for some purposes; so is the public-school ethic, the ethic of the upper classes. On this last matter of the public schools Dr. Spenser, the Head Master of University College School, has lately made some valuable observations. But even he, I think, overstates the claim of the public schools. "The strong point of the English public schools," he says, "has always lain in their efficiency as agencies for the formation of character and for the inculcation of the great notion of obligation which distinguishes a gentleman. On the physical and moral sides the public-school men of England are, I believe, unequalled." And he goes on to say that it is on the mental side that they are defective. But, as a matter of fact, the public-school training is in the strict sense defective upon the moral side also; it leaves out about half of morality. Its just claim is that, like the old middle class (and the Zulus), it trains some virtues and therefore suits some people for some situations. Put an old English merchant to serve in an army and he would have been irritated and clumsy. Put the men from English public schools to rule Ireland, and they make the greatest hash in human history.

Touching the morality of the public schools, I will take one point only, which is enough to prove the case. People have got into their heads an extraordinary idea that English public schoolboys and English youth generally are taught to tell the truth. They are taught absolutely nothing of the kind. At no English public school is it even suggested, except by accident, that it is a man's duty to tell the truth. What is suggested is something entirely different: that it is a man's duty not to tell lies. So completely does this mistake soak through all civilisation that we hardly ever think even of the difference between the two things. When we say to a child, "You must tell the truth," we do merely mean that he must refrain from verbal inaccuracies. But the thing we never teach at all is the general duty of telling the truth, of giving a complete and fair picture of anything we are talking about, of not misrepresenting, not evading, not suppressing, not using plausible arguments that we know to be unfair, not selecting unscrupulously to prove an *ex parte* case, not telling all the nice stories about the Scotch, and all the nasty stories about the Irish, not pretending to be disinterested when you are really angry, not pretending to be angry when you are really only avaricious. The one thing that is never taught by any chance in the atmosphere of public schools is exactly that—that there is a whole truth of things, and that in knowing it and speaking it we are happy.

If anyone has the smallest doubt of this neglect of truth in public schools he can kill his doubt with one plain question. Can anyone on earth believe that if the seeing and telling of the whole truth were really one of the ideals of the English governing class, there could conceivably exist such a thing as the English party system? Why, the English party system is founded upon the principle that telling the whole truth does not matter. It is founded upon the principle that half a truth is better than no politics. Our system deliberately turns a crowd of men who might be impartial into irrational partisans. It teaches some of them to tell lies and all of them to believe lies. It gives every man an arbitrary brief that he has to work up as best he may and defend as best he can. It turns a room full of citizens into a room full of barristers. I know that it has many charms and virtues, fighting and good-fellowship; it has all the charms and virtues of a game. I only say that it would be a stark impossibility in a nation which believed in telling the truth.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

IT may be stated without exaggeration that the Tsar's action in dismissing the Duma, proroguing the Council of the Empire, and turning St. Petersburg and Moscow into armed camps has spread dismay throughout Western Europe. If political conditions in Russia are seen aright and properly understood by the correspondents upon whom we are accustomed to rely, the Empire of the Romanoffs is tottering to its fall. That the Duma had exceeded its powers is acknowledged; but then everybody in Russia and out knew that the representatives of the nation were resolute men with serious grievances, and that they were summoned in order that revolution might be avoided. Now that the vast peasant population of Russia has been aroused, and every great district possesses a representative who can tell the story of the Duma's efforts and the causes of its dissolution, the strife between rulers and ruled will be bitter, merciless, and fought to a finish.

Perhaps it is as well that the long-drawn-out agony of the Russian Empire should end, and it is hard to see that the ultimate result can be in doubt. On the one side we find the Tsar and his uncles supported by M. Stolypin, the new reactionary Premier, the redoubtable Trepoff, and the soldiers whose loyalty is strained to breaking point. By dismissing the members of the Duma, this party has abandoned the last pretence of legitimate rule, it has returned unashamed to its early love, brute force, and for this, at least, its opponents owe a debt of thanks, for the issue between bureaucracy and Liberalism is thereby narrowed and made clear. Against the Tsar and his bayonets all the intelligence and intellect of Russia are allied. The opposing forces have been face to face for some time now. In the first engagement of the bloody campaign that opened when the Russo-Japanese War came to an end, the bureaucracy triumphed. General Trepoff and his colleagues trampled ruthlessly and impartially upon rioters, strikers, petitioners, Socialists, Jews, Anarchists, and Liberals. Then the urgent needs of the Treasury dictated a conciliatory policy. The Tsar made promises, the Duma was summoned, and the bureaucracy, having washed a part of the blood from its hands, held them out to the cosmopolitan financiers and asked for more money. It was forthcoming and has been spent, but the European Bourses announce in the unmistakable terms of their quotations the truth that the limit has been reached. Face to face with revolution on the one hand and bankruptcy on the other, the Russian Government has ringed itself round with soldiery and awaits results. After all, it can afford to affect a certain cynicism. There are probably enough bayonets to protect the sacred persons of the Romanoff family, and if Russian supplies run short or prove unreliable, there is a powerful friend across the Polish frontier who will send help—for a consideration. Strikes may paralyse industry and destroy the poor remains of credit, but then the Government has managed to borrow five hundred millions or more from other countries, and if there is any trouble with Russian bonds, *caveat emptor* is the obvious comment.

When the Duma came to consider the agrarian question in Russia the members realised that no half-measures will avail to satisfy the peasants who cannot, for all their industry, derive a bare living from the soil under existing conditions. They issued a manifesto favouring expropriation. The Constitutional Democrats amended the original proposition of the Labour Party, wishing to avoid a crisis, but they did not succeed, and are blamed to-day for the failure of the Duma's movement. The hour and the political conditions have served to heal the differences, and some two thirds of the Duma's members, including many Constitutional Democrats, assembled at Viborg, in Finland, have issued a manifesto to the Russian people declaring that in consequence of the suspension of national rights, citizens must pay no more taxes and provide the State with no more soldiers. The session of the Council of the Empire has been suspended by Imperial Ukase, and all Europe is awaiting the march of events with breathless interest.

The Tsar will be a fortunate man if the historian of future years, reviewing this period of stress and storm, does not charge him with fraud. Before the Russian Government came into the market to ask for the last loan it claimed to have set its house in order, to have given the people a permanent and reasonable Constitution. Money was found, and now, before the bonds have had time to slide much more than ten points on their downward path, there is no Constitution in Russia; the bayonet and the nagaika have replaced law and order. The revolutionary party has announced its intention to repudiate the last loan should it come into power. Whence will more money be forthcoming?

The tone of the French Press is unmistakably unfavourable; nothing that our politicians can do or say will persuade British investors to support another Russian loan just now; Germany is silent because great events are on the tapis, but if the Berlin financiers were to speak they would hardly do more than confirm the opinion of London and Paris. A German movement towards Russian Poland, even though made at the direct invitation of the Tsar, would have a shocking effect upon Europe, and there will be no financial support forthcoming for a Russian bureaucracy supported by German bayonets.

Finance plays so large a part in politics to-day that the solution of the Russian crisis is bound to come either from the financiers or the revolutionists. Without more money M. Stolypin must despair of satisfying the peasantry and ending the reign of terror that is said to prevail in districts to which the Cossacks cannot be sent. Without a fresh loan the payment of interest on outstanding loans must soon cease and the work of the State cannot be carried on. Certainly Russia has been beset by very great difficulties since the fatal night when Admiral Togo sent his destroyers among the ships at Port Arthur, and hitherto she has staved off disaster. But the writing is traced upon the wall, and all the bayonets that maintain the house of Romanoff cannot hide the signs that spell its downfall.

PARLIAMENT AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

SPEAKING of the Unemployed Workmen's Act, 1905, Mr. Burns said that the work done could be described as very fair to bad. The labour bureaux were more or less failures. The £6000 which had been spent in emigrating 2250 people had yielded better results than ten times that money would have yielded if it had been spent on farm colonies. The existing labour colony at Hollesley Bay, however, was an experiment which should be allowed to go on. Relief works should be the last resource of any community. They sterilised volition and sapped reliance. In order to tide over next winter, the Government proposed to distribute a grant not exceeding £200,000 among the existing distress committees on the basis of necessity. They also intended to propose legislation dealing with rural housing in England and Wales on lines similar to the Labourers Bill for Ireland.

The interesting photograph of Admiral Rodjesty's trial which we gave last week was published by the courtesy of the proprietors of the *Sphere*. It forms one of a series of most admirable pictures of Russian affairs, in the publication of which the *Sphere* has vividly brought home to British readers the recent great events in the Tsar's dominions.

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THE WORLD'S NEWS.

Portraits.

The jubilee of the coal-tar industry brings that excellent chemist, Sir William Perkin, into well-merited prominence, and His Majesty the King has conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. Sir William Henry Perkin was educated at the City of London School, and in 1856 he left the College of Chemistry to perfect his discovery of the aniline purple dye. He established a factory near Harrow, and soon added considerably to his inventions. The Société Industrielle of Mulhouse was the first to recognise the value of his work. In 1874 Sir William Perkin retired from business and devoted himself to scientific work of great value to the world at large. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society and a President of the Chemical Society. Sir William is a violinist, an artist, and a philanthropist, and the happy possessor of more medals, decorations, and honours than can be enumerated in the space at our disposal.



SIR WILLIAM PERKIN,
Inventor of Aniline Dye, New Knight.

General Viscount Gentaro Kodama, Chief of the General Staff of the Imperial Japanese Army, died suddenly on Monday morning last in his fifty-first year, and by the death of the great Samurai chieftain Japan loses one of her greatest soldiers—perhaps the greatest. He saw service for the first time when but a young man, being concerned with the Osaka Regiment in putting down the rebellion in Hizen two-and-thirty years ago. Later he took part in the suppression of the Satsuma rebellion, and remained in command of his Imperial regiment until the end. In 1889 he became a General, and was sent abroad to study European military systems. In the contest with China General Kodama emerged from temporary obscurity, and was made Vice-Minister for War, and in 1895 he was raised to the Peerage. In 1900 he was sent to Formosa, where his heavy hand reduced the island to order within three years, and in 1903 he was appointed Home Secretary in the Katsura Ministry. In October of that year he went to the Headquarters Staff as Vice-Chief, and in that position conducted the first mobilisation for the Russo-Japanese War. When Oyama was able to leave for the front, General Kodama accompanied him as Chief of the Staff. Of his brilliant work in that capacity it is needless to speak. History will preserve the record with jealous care.



THE LATE GENERAL KODAMA,
The Brain of the Japanese Army.

The Midland Railway has lost a most able general manager in Mr. J. Mathieson, who has retired on account of ill-health. His post is filled by Mr. Guy Granet, who brings to his task great energy and experience. He is of Rugby and Balliol.



MR. GUY GRANET,
New General Manager of the Midland Railway.

The Wesleyan Conference is meeting at Nottingham, under the presidency of the Rev. Albert Clayton, who became known to the outside public as the general secretary of the Twentieth Century Fund. The ex-president, the Rev. C. H. Kelly, received many congratulations on his recovery from a prolonged and dangerous illness. One of the most interesting decisions at Conference was that for removing the West London Mission to Great Queen Street Chapel.

Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, the son of the late W. H. Gladstone, M.P., was born on July 14, 1885. His



THE "G.O.M.'s" GRANDSON: MR. W. G. C. GLADSTONE.
Who has Come of Age.

majority was celebrated on July 25, when a statue of Mrs. Gladstone was unveiled at Hawarden.

The death of Lady Curzon of Kedleston has evoked expressions of heartfelt sympathy and regret from the Old World and the New. The late lamented lady had impressed all sorts and conditions of men and women with a vivid sense of her beautiful and sympathetic nature, and if Lord Curzon's irreparable loss can be



THE LATE LADY CURZON,
Formerly Vicereine of India.

shared by very few, he has the silent sympathy of all. Mary Victoria, Lady Curzon, was the eldest daughter of the late Levi Leiter, of America, and was brought up in Washington. She met her future husband, then the Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, when she was still a girl, and was married to him rather more than eleven years ago. Her social successes, founded upon great beauty and a singular charm of manner, were



THE REV. ALBERT CLAYTON,
President Wesleyan Methodist Conference.

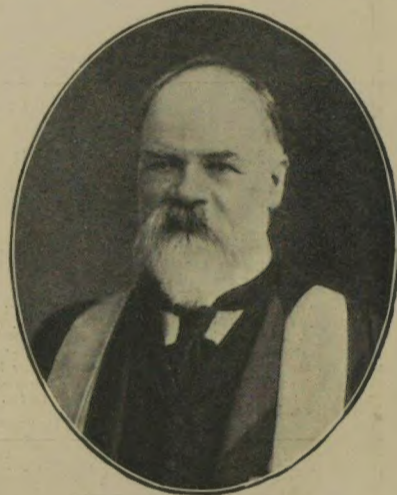
familiar to Washington and to London, but it was in India that Lady Curzon secured the greatest triumph. Her popularity throughout our great Asiatic dependency was not merely an affair of beauty and a high position;

her unaffected kindness of disposition and devotion to ideals impressed all who were brought into contact with her. Two years ago Lady Curzon was taken ill at Walmer Castle, and from this illness there was no permanent recovery. The funeral took place at Kedleston on Monday last, and by Lord Curzon's desire the ceremony was of the simplest. A memorial service was held at the same hour at St. Margaret's, Westminster, the King and Queen being represented by Earl Granville and Earl Howe, while Colonel the Hon. Sir William Carrington represented the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Bishop of Stepney, Canon Henson, and Canon Beeching were the officiating clergy.



Dr. John Gott, Bishop of Truro, who died suddenly at Trenyethon, in Cornwall, on Saturday last, was in his seventy-sixth year, and was educated at Winchester and at Brasenose. He reached the Episcopate by way of a curacy and incumbency in Yarmouth and the perpetual curacy of Bramley, near Leeds. He was then appointed Vicar of Leeds and promoted to the Deanery of Ely. In 1891, when Bishop Wilkinson resigned the See of Truro, Dr. Gott was appointed by Lord Salisbury third Bishop of that diocese. A cultured man with many deep interests in the world of music, arts, and letters, Dr. Gott was highly respected, and his labours in Leeds and Worcester will not be forgotten readily. He was wealthy, and gave all the income he derived from the Church to Church work.

THE LATE DR. GOTT,
Bishop of Truro.



THE LATE SIR W. L. BULLER,
Eminent Ornithologist.

By his death the Church loses a very earnest worker, who respected the convictions of all serious and strenuous men even when he could not share them.

Sir Walter Lawry Buller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.Sc., who passed away last week at Fleet, in Hampshire, was a learned lawyer and a distinguished naturalist. Born nearly seventy years ago, he went out to New Zealand while still a young man, and served as Native Commissioner and Resident Magistrate in various districts for some ten years. He took part in the Maori Campaign of '65, received a medal, and was mentioned in despatches. In 1874 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and he represented New Zealand on the governing body of the Imperial Institute from 1891 to '96. Sir Walter Buller was the author of a valuable work, "The Birds of New Zealand," and of several other publications of merit. He had received honours from Italy, Austria, Germany, and France, and was created a K.C.M.G. in 1886. Besides his great book, he wrote many scientific memoirs and papers.

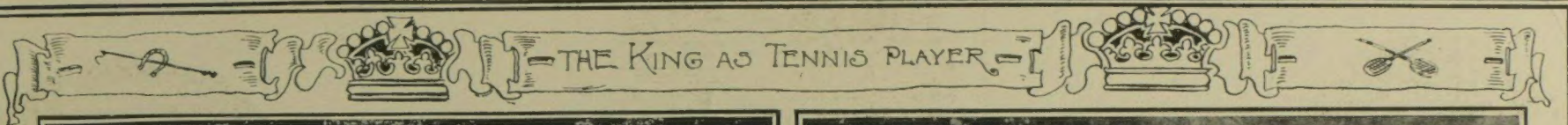


MR. J. MATHIESON,
Retiring General Manager Midland Railway.

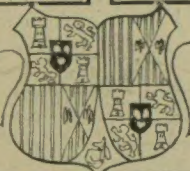
Major Francis Ignatius Ricarde-Seaver, who died on July 15 in his sixty-ninth year, was a director of the Mashonaland Railway Company. It was intended that he should become a lawyer, but his bent for natural science was so great that it was but a short time before reading for the Bar gave way to the study of chemistry, mining, engineering, and so on. At the age of twenty he began his active career as one of a scientific mission to the Andes, and this led to his appointment as Government Assayer at Valparaiso. In 1862 he became Inspector-General of Mines to the

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AS HORSEWOMAN.

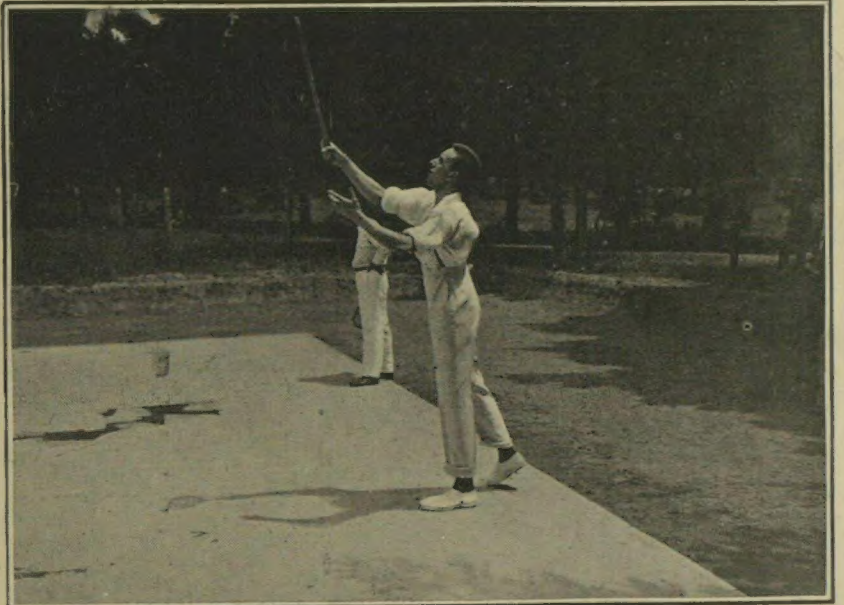
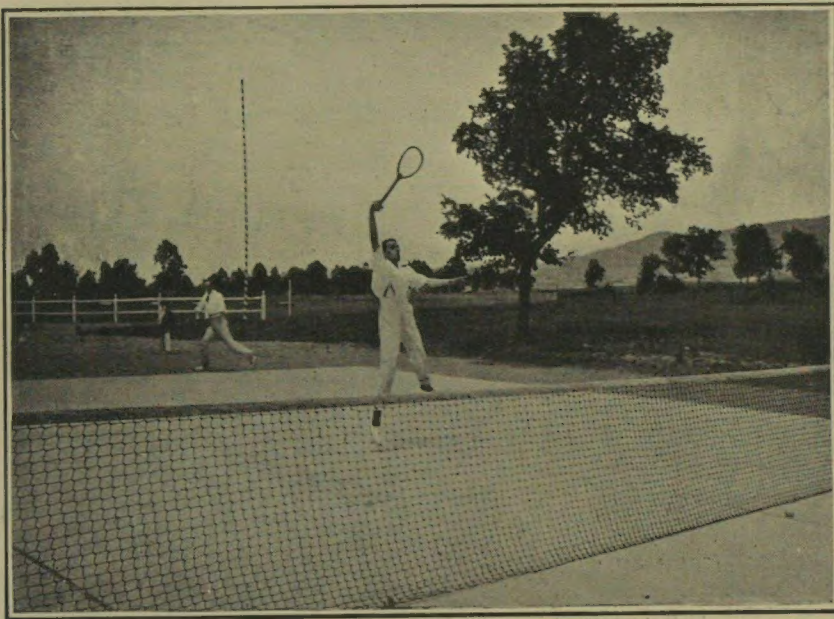
PHOTOGRAPHS BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD AND HUTIN TRAMPUS.



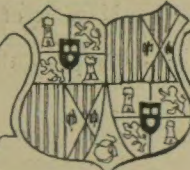
KING ALFONSO
ON HIS FAVOURITE MARE.



QUEEN VICTORIA
DRIVING HER FAVOURITE HORSE.



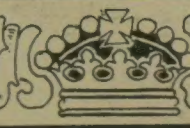
KING ALFONSO
PLAYING TENNIS AT LA GRANJA.



THE KING'S SERVICE:
TENNIS AT LA GRANJA.



THE QUEEN
FEEDING HER FAVOURITE HORSE.



COMING TO BE FED
BY HIS ROYAL MISTRESS.

During the last days of her honeymoon at La Granja the Queen of Spain had a narrow escape. Her Majesty drove out on the morning of July 16 with the King, and was handling the ribbons herself. One of the horses took fright and backed into the bank at the roadside, and the carriage was nearly overturned. The King leaped to the ground, and, with the assistance of the coachman, held the horses and averted an accident. Driving is one of the great amusements of the honeymoon, and the King has also played tennis.

Argentine Republic, and was later, in turn, major in the Argentine Army during the war with Paraguay, and Argentine Consul in England. More recently he devoted a good deal of time to enterprises in Rhodesia.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MAJOR F. I. RICARDE-SEEVER,
Director Mashonaland Railway.

He unsuccessfully contested West Newington as a Unionist at the General Election of 1900. Alderman Edwin Thomas Ann, J.P., Mayor of Derby, has received the honour of knighthood as a result of the King's recent visit to that city, on the occasion of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show. The new knight is a Swansea man, and was educated at Lambeth Parochial Schools in London. His business life started when he was no more than thirteen years of age, and in 1882 he went to Derby and opened a small shop there. To-day he is master of the Midland Drapery Company, which has grown from the modest business started twenty-four years ago. Sir Edwin entered the Town Council in 1889, and was elected to the mayoralty in 1898. He is associated with all Derby's philanthropic and social undertakings, was for some time a president of the local Liberal Association, and is known to his fellow-citizens as a man devoted to the best interests of the city he represents.

The honour of being elected a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London has been extended to Mrs. Wilhelmina Paton Fleming, who has achieved remarkable distinction in the discovery of stars during



Photo. Moor.

MRS. WILHELMINA PATON FLEMING,
Elected Member of the Royal Astronomical Society.

her work as Curator of the Astronomical Photographs at Harvard University. Mrs. Fleming is a native of Dundee, Scotland.

Mr. Russell Sage, an American millionaire of the type that claims attention only on account of the dimensions of its banking account, died on Sunday last at Long Island, and in recording the fact of his demise the American Press has restrained its grief with remarkable ability. Mr. Sage started work as an errand-boy, and seems to have devoted his long life to the accumulation of wealth and the distribution of platitudes dealing

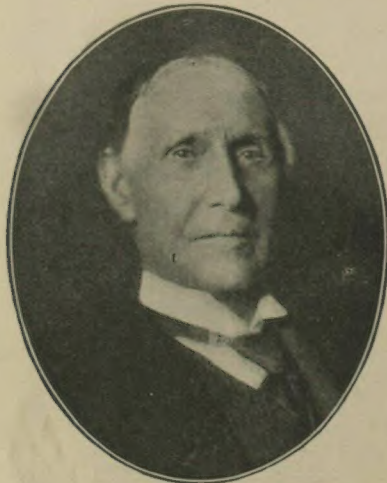


Photo. Jones.

THE LATE MR. RUSSELL SAGE,
The man with the most ready money.

with the rules that govern success. Had he lived for another few weeks he would have been ninety years of age. He was a grocer when he ceased to be an errand-boy, a Congressman when the grocery business was a paying concern. He was also a large and clever dealer in railway securities, and it is said that he has left



Photo. Armstrong.

THE LATE SIGNANDA, AGED 104,
Centenarian Zulu Rebel Chief.

£20,000,000 sterling. In the hurry of making money he had no time to be popular, and has not even left a hospital or a university to his credit on the planet from which he received so much benefit.



Photo. Whitlock.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN,
Married July 21.

Mr. Henry Morris, the new President of the College of Surgeons, is best known as a great authority upon cancer. He studied at Guy's Hospital, is a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, Member of the Council, and representative of the College on the General Medical Council. He is Senior Surgeon of the Middlesex and author of many important works.

Natal and her Rebels.

The rebellion in Natal is apparently at an end, and whether the means to that end have been merciful or severe, they have at least proved effective. The Transvaal contingent which took part in the campaign returned to Durban on Saturday last, and was entertained at a luncheon party at which the Governor and the Premier were present. Sunday saw the last of the eight days of grace allowed to the rebels, and it was

found that a thousand and forty-seven rebels had surrendered to all columns. The rebel chief Signanda has died in prison at Nkandhla, and in view of the fact that he had reached the ripe age of one hundred and four, sympathisers with the rebels will doubtless wish to learn from the Colonial Secretary or his assistant why he did not have an old-age pension for his portion instead of durance vile. He seems to have been a rather unprepossessing old gentleman with a penchant for expressing his contempt for Zululand's rulers. His departure at the end of a very long sojourn in the land will make for peace. Ugly questions concerning the treatment of natives still claim attention, and the Bishop of Zululand has written to Mr. Smythe demanding a civil inquiry into the alleged shooting of five natives by Royston's Horse at Rorke's Drift.



Photo. Winter.

SIR EDWIN ANN, MAYOR OF DERBY,
New Knight.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Wedding. St. Margaret's, Westminster, was on July 21 the scene of the marriage of Mr. Austen Chamberlain with Miss Ivy Dundas. The wedding was the most interesting event of the politico-social world that the present season has seen, and the arrival of the guests was watched by large crowds. The church was exquisitely decorated, and white lilies alone adorned the altar. The bridesmaids, in picturesque Directoire costumes, formed a most interesting group.



Photo. Bassano.

MRS. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.
(Miss Ivy Dundas.)

Miss Dundas, who wore a rich white satin dress, veiled with white silk tulle, was given away by her father, Colonel H. L. Dundas, and the ceremony was performed by Archdeacon Dundas, uncle of the bride. Mr. Neville Chamberlain was best man. Unfortunately, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was unable to be present owing to an attack of gout.

Our Supplement. This week our double-page picture in the Supplement is from the painting by R. Caton Woodville. It represents an incident of the



1. J. Keir Hardie. 2. J. Ramsay MacDonald. 3. H. Tener. 4. H. Molkenbuhr. 5. C. Huysmans.
6. J. T. Macpherson. 7. Ed. Vaillant. 8. Dr. Südekum. 9. Emile Vandervelde. 10. M. T. Gorelik.
11. S. Anikine. 12. E. Roubanvitch. 13. H. Van Kol. 14. M. P. Troelstra. 15. J. H. Stapen.
16. Leon Fummont. 17. J. A. Seddon. 18. T. F. Rickards. 19. G. H. Roberts. 20. Daszinsky.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONGRESS IN LONDON.
PHOTOGRAPH BY PARK.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. HENRY MORRIS,
New President Royal College of Surgeons.

Crusades, when a warrior's wife often took a solemn oath to be true to him during his absence in the Holy Land. The dramatic possibilities of the situation are made sufficiently obvious by our artist's treatment. The rest of the Supplement is devoted to familiar features of this Journal.

MANY THEMES IN SMALL COMPASS FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



MODERN ARCHERY: THE GRAND WESTERN MEETING.

The Grand Western Meeting was held at Weston-super-Mare, and brought many archers to the contest. The seated figures in the photograph (from left to right) are Mrs. E. Leonard and Mrs. Appleford, who were both prize-winners.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE GIRLS' BLUECOAT SCHOOL VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS.

On July 23 the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Hertford and laid a memorial stone of the new buildings of Christ's Hospital Girls' School. They were accompanied on their inspection of the new buildings by the Mayor, Mr. Alderman A. Baker, and the Mayoress.



SANTOS DUMONT'S AEROPLANE GETTING UNDER WAY.



Photos. Topical.

THE DE LA VAULX BALLOON STARTING ON A VOYAGE.

CONQUERING THE AIR: SOME OF THE NEWEST FORMS OF FLYING-MACHINE.



THE GIRLS' BLUECOAT SCHOOL: THE CHURCH.

The church is part of the new Christ's Hospital Girls' School, of which the Prince of Wales laid the memorial stone.



MR. BEIT'S REYNOLDS FOR THE NATION.

Mr. Alfred Beit has bequeathed to the nation Sir Joshua Reynolds' famous picture of Lady Cockburn and her children. Once before it was bequeathed to the National Gallery, but had to be returned through a legal flaw. It was purchased by Mr. Beit for £22,000.



THE WINNER OF THE ECLIPSE STAKES: LLANGIBBY.

The Eclipse Stakes were run at Sandown Park on July 20. There was a field of twelve entrants. The first place was taken by Mr. L. Neumann's chestnut colt Llangibby by Wildflower-Concussion. The winner was ridden by D. Maher. The runners-up were Mr. J. A. de Rothschild's Beppo and the Duke of Portland's Wombwell.



Photo. Devold.

THE REMBRANDT BUST AT LEIDEN.

Leiden has just celebrated the tercentenary of her greatest son, Rembrandt van Rijn. On the eve of his birthday, July 15, a bronze bust of the artist by Dupuis was unveiled not far from Rembrandt's birthplace in the Weddesteg.



Photo. Halfstones.

THE GRAVE OF MR. ALFRED BEIT AT WELWYN.

Mr. Alfred Beit was buried on July 19 in the quiet village churchyard of Welwyn, Hertfordshire. The grave was covered with magnificent wreaths, many of which were from the most distinguished persons in the history of recent South African finance.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

MEMBERS OF THE DEFUNCT RUSSIAN DUMA AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The sittings of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference have been held this year in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords. Among the delegates were members of the now defunct Duma. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman made a speech in which he exclaimed "La Duma est Morte, Vive la Duma!"

STONE WALLS DO NOT A PRISON MAKE;
NOR IRON BARS A CAGE.



MINDS INNOCENT AND QUIET TAKE, THESE FOR AN HERMITAGE.



THE WINNER OF THE ST. GEORGE'S VASE:
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILSON.



THE CRACK MARKSMAN OF THE YEAR:
CAPTAIN DAVIES, WINNER OF THE KING'S PRIZE.



THE WINNER OF THE BRONZE MEDAL IN THE
KING'S PRIZE COMPETITION: SERGEANT REID.



THE WINNER OF THE KING'S PRIZE: CAPTAIN DAVIES,
1ST MIDDLESEX, AND HIS GUARD OF HONOUR.



THE WINNER OF THE SILVER MEDAL IN THE
KING'S PRIZE: SERGEANT OMMUNDSEN.



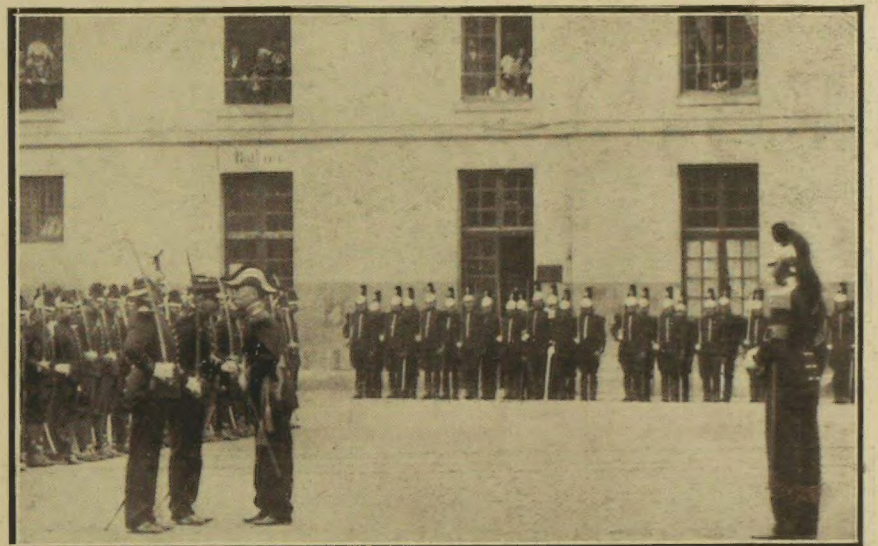
A TEAM OF PEERS: THE WINNERS OF THE LORDS
AND COMMONS COMPETITION.

MARKSMEN OF THE YEAR: WINNERS OF THE GREAT EVENTS AT BISLEY, 1906.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY KNIGHT.



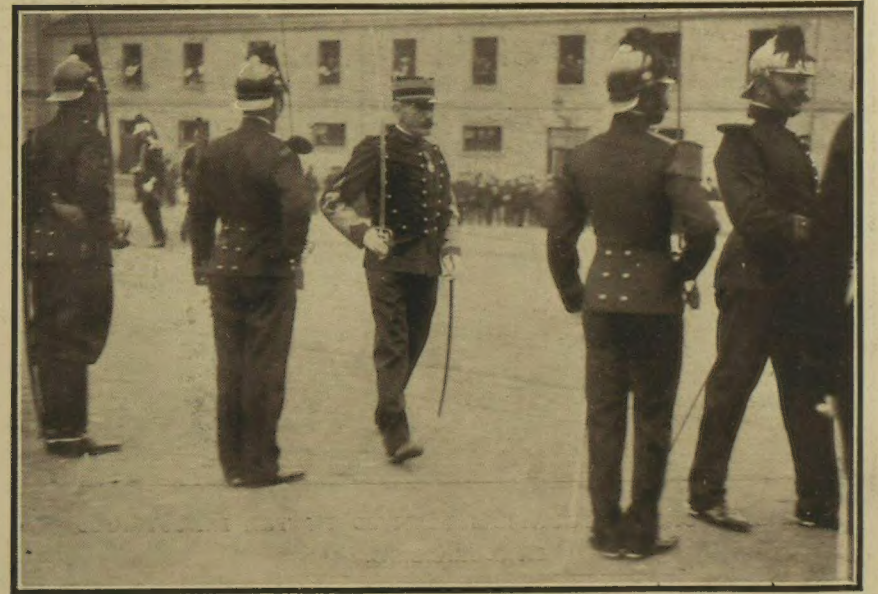
GENERAL GILLAIN REVIEWING THE TROOPS BEFORE THE PARADE.



GENERAL GILLAIN EMBRACES MAJOR DREYFUS AFTER THE DECORATION.



MAJOR DREYFUS AND MAJOR TARGE BOTH DECORATED WITH THE
LEGION OF HONOUR.



AFTER THE DECORATION: MAJOR DREYFUS HONOURABLY ESCORTED
TO HIS PLACE.

JUSTICE AT LAST: THE REINSTATEMENT AND DECORATION OF CAPTAIN (NOW MAJOR) DREYFUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS.

In the Military School, Paris, in a yard adjoining the scene of his degradation eleven years ago, Major Dreyfus was on July 21 reinstated as a soldier of the Republic, and was presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The presentation was made by General Gillain, who embraced the Major and kissed him on both cheeks. At the same time Major Targe was also decorated. At a window in the courtyard was General Picquart, who was greatly instrumental in proving Major Dreyfus's innocence.

LANDGRABBERS IMITATED BY THE RISING GENERATION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HALFTONES AND BY WANKS.



THE CHILDREN'S LANDGRAB AT LEVENSHULME, MANCHESTER.



MARTYRDOM: MR. SMITH, LEADER OF THE ADULT GRABBERS, EJECTED BY THE HEELS.



UNEMPLOYED LANDGRABBERS TILLING THE SOIL THEY SEIZED.



MAKING THE DESERT BLOSSOM: LANDGRABBERS PLANTING THE CLAIMS THEY JUMPED.



A WILTED CROP: VEGETABLES PLANTED BY THE INDUSTRIOUS LANDGRABBERS.



THE GRABBED LOTS STAKED OUT WITH UNION JACKS AT LEVENSHULME.

The unemployed who grabbed and tried to cultivate land at Levenshulme, Manchester, have been imitated by the children of the neighbourhood, who "jumped a claim," planted a garden, and invited Mr. Smith, the leader of the movement, to come and admire their work. Finally their mothers took the little rebels home. Mr. Smith, an eighteen-stone hero, has been suffering for his cause, and was forcibly ejected, heels foremost, by the agents of the owner of the ground he seized. He sent an indignant telegram to Mr. Keir Hardie. The movement is also very active at Plaistow, where a colony of amateur farmers has been formed on the Manchester lines.

NAVAL MANOEUVRES ON LAND: STEAM TACTICS ON THE GREEN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY STEPHEN CRINN.



WHEEL MANOEUVRES: THE FAMOUS GRIDIRON EVOLUTION.



SINGLE LINE AHEAD. TWO DIVISIONS.



FORMING LINE AHEAD BY INTERWHEEL MOVEMENT.



SUBDIVISIONS FORMING TWO LINES AHEAD.



LINE AHEAD.



ALTERING THE COURSE OF LINE AHEAD TO TWO DIVISIONS

In order to make the Bluejackets familiar with the movements of a fleet at sea, the ships are represented on land by Bluejackets' rundling wheels. The men go through all the evolutions of ships at steam tactics.

THE COMING OF THE MOTOR -BUS.—No. I.: THE MOTOR IN 1770.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



A TEA-KETTLE ON WHEELS.—THE FIRST OF MOTORS: CUGNOT'S STEAM-CAR, 1770.

N. J. Cugnot was quite a century in advance of his time, and is rightly considered the father of automobilism. But for the French Revolution, which turned men's minds entirely away from this form of mechanics, he might have anticipated George Stephenson. His machine consisted of a wooden chassis, with three wheels. The boiler, a kettle-like contrivance, was in front, and the single fore-wheel was driven by two cylinders. The steering arrangement was not unlike that of the present day, and there were non-skidding tyres. The machine still exists, and was recently placed in one of the museums in Paris. We intend in this series to trace the development of automobilism through all its stages.

THE KING IN GOGGLES: ROYALTY GOING TO THE RACES, NEW STYLE.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, JULY 28, 1906.—123

THE KING'S COACH IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

His Majesty has set the fashion of motoring to the races, and his car (the only one that bears no number) is a familiar sight on the country roads. The King always wears goggles when motoring.

THE SIGN OF THE WANING SEASON: GOODWOOD AND ITS RACE-MEETING.

PANORAMA BY TOPICAL PRESS, PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOWDEN, AND BY RUSSELL, CHICHESTER.



WHERE THE KING STAYS: GOODWOOD HOUSE.



BY MOTOR-CAR TO GOODWOOD: A CLIMB UP-HILL.



WHERE THE PRINCE OF WALES STAYS: MOLECOMB HOUSE.



GOODWOOD AT A GLANCE: A PANORAMA OF THE COURSE.



ON THE WAY TO THE COURSE: ENTRANCE TO GOODWOOD PARK.



CENTRES OF INTEREST: THE RINGS AND THE COURSE.



THE EAST ENTRANCE TO GOODWOOD PARK: WATERBEACH LODGE.

FRUITS OF THE PEN.

TECHNICAL detail overburdens "The Spoils of Victory" (Murray), which, if genius could really be narrowed down to the infinite capacity for taking pains, would range Mr. Paul Neuman higher than a talented and perceptive gentleman who is taking his vocation with considerable earnestness. The history of John Champlain, a literary hero whom Mr. Neuman assures the reader he will easily recognise in spite of changes in country and period, does not necessarily gain in verisimilitude by the iteration of the titles of his books, however neatly suggestive, nor by, to take another instance of superfluous matter, the minute financial calculations of the newspaper proprietor who sweats him so mercilessly at the outset. Apart, however, from these redundancies, the author of "The Greatness of Josiah Porlick" has fulfilled the promise of that acute study of the futility of sheer success. Champlain's terrific output, his gluttony for work, his childish extravagances, his ill-balanced self-confidence, his years of devotion—all these things make up a character for whose parallel we have to look to the great memory of Balzac. The spoils of victory, to such a campaigner, could be only dust and ashes compared to the joy of battle; he was framed not for peace with honour, but for Titanic conflict, the shouldering of a burden too mighty for lesser men. His life failed, as his patient love failed; the clutch at high heaven sent him toppling back into the abyss. His romance, in spite of its prolixity and its dreary end, is a broad, virile piece of work; so a giant lives and dies, and the world gazes at the spectacle.

One of the minor miracles of the hour is the calm level of excellence maintained by a little band of veteran writers whose names, with Mrs. Molesworth's not least among them, have been a household word to us all for at least a generation. The twentieth-century mother, mindful of her own juvenile raptures, brings "The Cuckoo Clock" home to her children with a reminiscent confidence. She asks at the library for a really good new book, and the librarian, equally confident, probably hands her "The Wrong Envelope" (Macmillan), where she finds her childhood's author still brisk, still sympathetically observant of young people's affairs, still with a humorous eye lifting to the domestic comedy. "The Wrong Envelope" is a collection of tales dealing mostly with youths and maidens and what we may perhaps call the pacific love-affair—which is the love-affair ungalvanised by melodramatic improbabilities. The motive of the title-story, for example, is an accidental shuffling of letters, upon which hangs confusion, and a whimsical misunderstanding that comes near to wrecking a drawing-room courtship. There is one mysterious tale of spirit communication, eerie and impressive for all its matter-of-fact manner, and there is a story included to which a special and pathetic interest attaches, for it was written by Mrs. Molesworth's son, who died on his ranch in Patagonia at the early age of twenty-seven. In conclusion, it is worth while noting that Mrs. Molesworth's young women are palpably her girl-children grown up. Is it possible to give a higher testimonial to their charming vitality?

Guide-books are so often filled with merely literary landmarks that the reader welcomes one which has been written by a man of a humaner education and knowledge of the world. Dorset might so easily be made a pure advertisement for Thomas Hardy, but Sir Frederick Treves finds in his native county a thousand other things—a Paradise of colours, men of science and men of action, great spaces and hidden churches, trippers sitting on Celtic barrows, Cockneys and villagers that speak the speech of King Alfred. Not that he forgets the great writer of Wessex tragedies, nor that other poet, William Barnes, minute observer of village life, who chronicled the history of human passions in the click of garden-gates—"the geate a-vallen to." Sir Frederick also is minute. For instance, when he comes to Sturminster he notes the picturesque houses "bounded by a railing from which a child is commonly hanging head downward like a bat." Minute, too, is the description of the early Briton and his wife tramping North from Hod Hill to the White Sheet Hill beyond Mere. *Punch* has never given us a more delightful prehistoric peep. Joseph Pennell has illustrated this "Highways and Byways in Dorset" for Macmillan with most accomplished drawings, mostly in pen and ink.

The late Grant Allen once wrote a story of a highly respectable negro clergyman who, on returning to the West Coast after years of English training, "went Fantee" at the sound of tum-tumming and the sight of a heathen dance, and was lost to civilisation for ever. Count Aristide Dessalines, of Hayti, who was a full-blooded African, suffered the same tragic eclipse as the Reverend John Creedy; he belonged to the savage under-world, and the under-world reclaimed him in the end. In the opening chapters of "In the Shadow" (Heinemann) he appears as a magnificent athlete, an earnest, hopefully intelligent Oxford graduate in whom only Manning the South Carolinian, and Leyden the astute man of science, perceived the irredeemable soul of the negro. To Manning he was repellent, obnoxious, unnatural in his fine linen and his white man's environment; to Leyden, who could gauge his limitations and play upon his plastic emotionalism, he was a subject for experiment and analysis. All of which sounds as if Mr. Rowland had written a severe psychological study instead of, as happens to be the case, a lively novel. The sensation is strong, and it is adroitly handled, although behind the melodrama of poor Dessalines' downfall the complexities of the negro problem assert themselves persistently. He has not made his man a mere brute; he knows too much for that; but he has exposed

the eternal child in him and his race to the eyes of the curious. It is pathetic, pitiless, shocking—what you will—but it is undeniably clever.

The German Princes who twinkled in the wake of the Roi Soleil and raised palaces and parks profusely on the Versailles model, found the corollary of a reigning mistress *à la Montespan* not always a convenient luxury. They were apt to be a trifle loutish in their love-affairs; even the French which was the only possible language for their Gallicised Courts could not disguise the gruffness of the Teuton. Eberhard Ludwig, Duke of Würtemberg, whose romance is told by Miss Marie Hay in "A German Pompadour" (Constable), played mistress against wife with an amazing maladroitness, and this "extraordinary history" contains nothing more extraordinary than the submission—sullen, bitter, and long-drawn—of his subjects to the domination of Wilhelmina von Grävenitz, for which may be read Wilhelmina of nowhere-in-particular. We, too, have suffered our merry monarch; but Eberhard Ludwig can have had none of the Stuart magnetism in him, and little to recommend him but his early record as a soldier. Miss Hay, who has blended fact and conjecture in the method recently used by Mrs. Atherton in her life of Alexander Hamilton, has succeeded in producing a delightful bit of literary mosaic; and if her Duke, whose fascinations are represented by white satin and glittering orders, is not quite convincing, the Grävenitz lives and breathes in these pages. For her, the witch-woman, the "land-despoiler" as the peasants called her under their breaths, the Serenissimus heaped insult after insult on his high-born wife; for her he built Ludwigsburg at the cost of a King's ransom and his public honour. It is not



A GERMAN POMPADOUR: WILHELMINA VON GRAVENITZ.

Reproduced from "A German Pompadour," by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Constable.

reasonable to doubt her beauty, for so long as her prime endured she kept her lover. She achieved the supreme height of the courtesan's ambition, if not that supereminence of unchallenged wifehood for which her own fastidious spirit yearned; and she held a kingdom at her feet for twenty years. In the end she died wretchedly, outcast, humiliated, forlorn. This is the life-story of a German Pompadour, written that he who runs may read. We heartily congratulate Miss Hay upon her rendering of it.

Professor John C. Van Dyke writes in "The Opal Sea" about ships that "plow" the ocean, and rock strata that are "molded" into shape. So modern a writer of course adopts the florid poet's prose that passes for style with the new interpreters of Nature. But after the preface and the first wild chapter, he sobers down to a less cloying picture of what his publisher (T. Werner Laurie) calls "ocean beauty." The laws that science has surmised in the ebb and flow of tides and in the general sea motions are prettily set out, and the author vividly describes the innumerable nuances of atmosphere and colour and life that he has faced in many seas. Best chapter of all is that which deals in simple language with the dwellers in the deep. Word paintings are all very well, but surely the medium chosen is the wrong one. A single picture by old Henry Moore is worth a catalogue of phrases. One feels the sea far more in the frontispiece than in the most flowing cadences that follow in this volume. The Professor's history is also weaker than his science. He gives, for instance, the brazen reservoir in Solomon's Temple as the earliest suggestion of the sea in art. But for some time now we have known that fourteen hundred years before there was in Crete a school of marine painting, the work of which has never yet been equalled in decorative art. The author's knowledge of pre-Homeric culture in the Mediterranean is not so "up-to-date" as one might expect of an American.

MEDIÆVAL LONDON.

IN "Mediæval London—Historical and Social" (A. and C. Black), as in previous parts of that great work, Sir Walter Besant considers the Sovereigns of the period in a first section, while the second half of the volume is headed "Social and General."

It is, like its forerunners, well written in a restrained and simple style. Without purple patches, exuberance, or any great literary excellence, the subject-matter, collected with such arduous and patient research, is of itself so interesting, and is presented with such pithy and stimulating comment, that from page to page the book seems to grow more and more interesting, and the reader, if he be a Londoner, puts it down to regard his own city afresh, not only its streets and buildings, but its manners, its achievements, and its prospects, with a little of that glamour of renewed enthusiasm which adds to the enjoyment of even most surely and dearly cherished possessions.

And this fresh impetus of invigorated sight is obtained not by comparison with other cities, but simply by the reader's being brought to regard his own more vividly and clearly through a realisation of its growth.

Sir Walter Besant was not, perhaps, a man of the greatest gifts, but the practice of writing, his large sincerity, and absence of affectations secured him an ability to present in easy and simple form the result of patient search, informing sight, and wide tolerant consideration.

On the whole his treatment of our Kings is genial, and his pictures of their times optimistic. He declares, for instance, that in the fourteenth century "in great houses and castles the visitor was always conducted to the bath-room on arrival," and we get from him the impression that London at that date was a far cleaner place than Paris certainly was, whose pronounced odour assailed the stranger's nostrils long before he reached its outermost houses. Perhaps London had more kites and crows!

All kinds of public events are described, great trials, plagues, coronations, rebellions, banquets, fairs, and funerals. The first public appearance of the women of London is not forgotten. Jacqueline of Brabant, first wife of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, married at five years of age to a child husband soon killed by poison, at sixteen years of age married to her cousin German, an imbecile, by Papal dispensation, and later, obtaining her freedom by Papal bull, to Duke Humphrey, was abandoned cruelly by him in Mons after he had made a vain attempt to secure the restitution of her estates. Filled with sympathy for the misfortunes of the unhappy heiress, the women of London presented themselves before the Commons at Westminster assembled, a petition or letter complaining of the Duke's behaviour towards his wife. "Nothing, however, came of their interference." Elsewhere in the book Sir Walter describes the women of Mediæval London, their life, their education and occupations, their legal position, and their infirmities. "There were, in fact," he says, "as many kinds of women as there are at present."

Duke Humphrey himself was found dead in his bed the morning after a charge of treason had been preferred against him. There was never a reprieve more literally at the last moment than that of his five accomplices recorded here in detail. Hanged for a few moments at Tyburn, cut down alive, stripped naked and marked with a knife in order to be quartered—that is to say, "slight incisions were made all about the body in order to guide the executioner's hand—they were then unexpectedly pardoned by the Earl of Suffolk."

Trade and all pertaining to it is treated with thoroughness and care, and the greatest differences from our own time—the self-sufficiency of London—is duly emphasised.

In a chapter on "Trade and Gentility" the theory is developed of the close and permanent connection between the country and the City of London. That tradition of popular imagination, the rise of the humble village boy from the poor apprentice to the rich merchant is refuted. "It was not by men who had been humble village boys that great offices in the City were filled, but by men of gentility and of good connections. This theory, if it is well founded, will also show why London has never created an hereditary aristocracy of her own—why, in a word, London never became a Venice or a Genoa." His statistics are informing. He shows that by far the greater number of the citizens constituting the principal companies were gentlefolk—armigeri—belonging to what we should call county families. Take his analysis of the mayoralities of 210 years. Re-elections and obscurity of birth account for seven years, and of the 203 remaining, 156 mayors were born in the country, 13 came from other towns, and 34 only were born in London. Here is the root of the "shopkeeper" legend—the social position and consideration of the merchants and traders and adventurers. "Mercatura non derogat nobilitati."

But the writer is at his best when he takes us with him round the old walls—in at the gates, up and down the streets—with the skill of the novelist making the scattered stones of the buildings return to their places and the dead people to live again. With him we enter not blindly churches and taverns, we pass along the river—the highway of the City—we behold the uncertainty of life, the many terrors, pestilence, fire, famine, war. His name recalls the circular piece of hammered gold, named a Besant, used as a Twelfth Day offering. Upon it was the legend, "Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quae tribuit mihi?" and on the reverse the words "Cor contritum et humiliatum non despiciet Deus."



"SWEARING TO BE TRUE."

FROM THE PAINTING BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG.

IS the following little anecdote new, or is it a fruit of the celebrated old chestnut tree, "mentioned in Domesday Book"? It is new to me, at least, and is the *mot* of a handmaid at a college for the fair sex, in one of our Universities. The girl was asked, "What do the young ladies do on Sundays?" and she replied, "Oh, they eat, and eat, and eat, with intervals for meals." The fair girl undergraduates, after consuming chocolate and cakes through the Sabbath hours, did *not* eat at meals, it seems, which is no matter for surprise, even if the college cook were better than he against whom Balliol vainly protested, in my youth.

The Balliol dons cared not for meat, neither regarded wine. You had only to look at them to be certain of *that*. They were deep in metaphysics, and grammar, and history. "We'll send across to Cripps's for a cherry tart, and have a jollification," said one of the dons to a kinsman of mine, who had meant to dine at the Mitre, after a philosophical walk with his tutor. Such *savants* had no time for the serving of tables. The college cook took advantage of their innocence, and if we did not "eat, and eat, and eat," all Sunday, the meals in hall were certainly "an interval" as far as the consumption of food went, unless you were vigorous enough to attack the pale, underdone "haunch of mutton." Let us hope that they order these things better in ladies' colleges. Some years ago the head of one of these seminaries, to whom a fair undergraduate of my acquaintance remonstrated about the quality of the college dinners, said, "Annie, my dear, don't you think you could manage with biscuits and marmalade?" I know to my cost that the more learned and virtuous the male don is, the less is he capable of managing the kitchen. About the donna, of course, I know nothing, but that remark about biscuits and marmalade makes me suspect that she is not always much more practical than the don, and that a scrambling tea is her ideal of a meal.

To persons about to visit Scotland I have to offer a piece of advice which deserves to be written in letters of gold. Beware of the Glasgow holidays, of the Edinburgh holidays, of the Dundee holidays! Beware not only of the beginning of these vast migratory movements, but also of their ending; avoid the back rush as well as the forward rush if you possibly can. The dates of these Hegiras are given, with a wise humanity, in Murray's Railway Time-Tables for Scotland ("By Post, fivepence"). When the Scots townsfolk have their well-deserved holiday, they move like enormous masses of swarming bees. They fill the railway carriages to overflowing, sometimes with no regard to invidious "class distinctions," and the trains, in my sad experience, are often so long that two stops have to be made at each Highland railway station, so that passengers at either end of the train may get in and out. This practice is not adapted to secure the keeping of time, and the wayfarer who expects to reach Edinburgh at a given hour, and to have plenty of time to catch a connecting train for the North-East, say, may be sadly disappointed. The holiday-makers wander far; they are not content with brief flights. I daresay you may meet them in Skye or in Caithness; Oban is certainly a favourite with them—"the Charing Cross of the Highlands."

It is wisest to avoid these vast migratory movements, but, if caught in the tide, and crowded and delayed, let the Southerner imitate the holiday-makers, and keep his temper! It is easier said than done, but, after all, nothing is gained by losing one's temper, as far as numerous experiments have taught me.

The crowds, as far as I have shared their "endless caravan," are always sober, and always good-humoured and obliging. Still, though devoted to children, one would rarely not travel with five or six regiments of Wee Macgregors, all under the influence of heat, hurry, fatigue, and the dainty known to their clan as "Taiblet."

Look, then, O pilgrim, who journeyest north in July, at Murray's Time Tables for July, page 16. Here you will find the dates of fairs (terrible festivals; it is well to "come the day after the fair") and of holidays, also of "Fast Days," which are fast days in a sense never contemplated by the austere Fathers of the Trew Universal Kirk.

On the fast day at Drumnadrinkitoot the citizens do not all attend sermons and abstain from meat and drink. No, some go by train to Baluisgeach, and paint the town red, "the multitudinous streets incarnadine."

One word of warning must be added. Do not blame me and Murray if you consult the list of dates of fasts and other jollifications, if you think you have hit on a blank and peaceful day, and then find that you are in the very vortex of a festive migration to a gathering of the clans at Lochgiglet. For Murray solemnly warns you, in italics, at the head of his page 16, that his list is "Subject to alterations over which the publishers have no control."

On the whole, methinks that, walk as warily as he may, the Southerner in Scotland during the next three months will enjoy daily opportunities of keeping his temper under difficulties.

Who wrote "The Burial of Sir John Moore"? Authorities assign the poem, once popular, to the Rev. Charles Wolfe. It may be generally known, but I never heard of the matter before, that the elegy "was taken from the French of Lally-Tollendal," a great friend of Prince Charles Edward. Mr. Henry Hale announces this as "A Great Discovery" in *The Critic*, New York (July). The discovery is that Wolfe's poem is an almost literal translation of a French poem on the death of a Breton colonel. But we are not told the date of the French publication!

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3230 received from J. E. (Valparaiso), and J. Gooding (Durban); of 3231 from J. E. and J. Gooding; of No. 3232 from J. E.; of 3233 from M. K. Lupton (Richmond), H. Brandreth (Weybridge), C. Field junior, M. Folwell, J. M. Baker, and Spencer D. Fuhs (H.M.S. *Eclipse*, Coves); of No. 3241 from Eugene Henry, W. Bryer (Dartmouth), A. G. Bagot (Dublin), M. K. Lupton, J. Smith, M. Folwell, and F. R.; of No. 3245 from A. W. Hamilton (Gell (Exeter), B. Messenger, Captain Armstrong Challice (Great Yarmouth), George Trice (Deal), T. Charlton (Clapham Park), Robert Bee, G. Collins (Burgess Hill), E. G. Rodway (Trowbridge), Sorrento, T. Roberts (Hackney), Sconic (Anglesey), M. K. Lupton, F. Dixon (Colchester), G. Bakker (Rotterdam), A. G. Bagot, Laura Greaves (Redmarshall), S. J. England (Woodford), B. Messenger (Bridgford), C. E. Perugini, The Tid, F. Evans (Edinburgh), the Reading Society of Corfu, M. G. O., and Albert Rettich.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3246 received from J. S. Hanbury (Moseley), R. Worters (Canterbury), M. Folwell, M. Baker, F. Evans, Eugene Henry (Lewisham), Albert Wolff (Putney), Faversham, Shadforth, S. J. England (Woodford), P. Daly (Brighton), Sorrento, Stettin, T. Roberts (Hackney), W. C. Mautner (Ischl), F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), George Trice (Deal), E. G. Rodway (Trowbridge), Albert Rettich (Streatham), Captain Armstrong Challice (Great Yarmouth), F. Henderson, F. Dixon, and J. Smith.

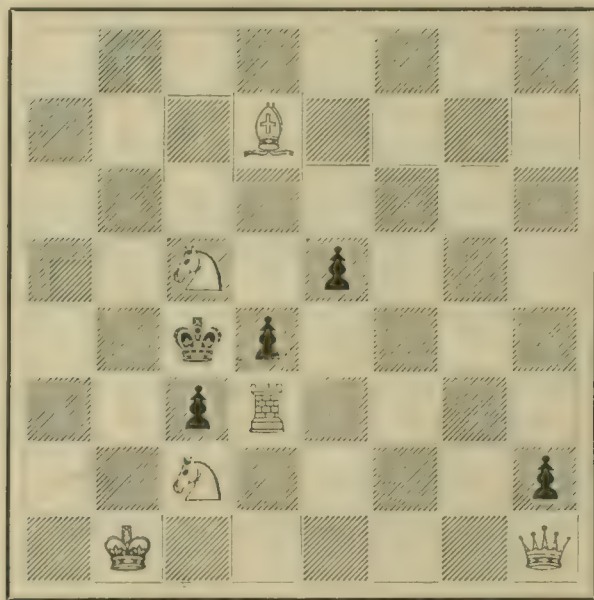
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3245.—BY W. MARKS.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to K 3rd K to K 4th
2. B to B 3rd (ch) K moves
3. Kt mates

If Black play 1. Kt to K 8th, 2. Kt to K 5th (ch), and if 1. Kt to B 5th, then 2. Kt to K 6th (ch), and B mates.

PROBLEM No. 3248.—BY G. J. HICKS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

Game played in the Ostend Tournament between Messrs. JANOWSKY and SALVE.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	19. P to Q Kt 3rd	P takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	20. B takes P	R to B sq
3. P to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	21. R takes R	Q takes R
4. B to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	22. R to K B sq	B takes Kt
5. P to K 3rd	Castles	23. B takes B	
6. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd		
7. R to B sq	B to Kt 2nd		
8. B to Q 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd		
9. P takes P	P takes P		
10. Castles	P to Q R 3rd		
11. Q to K 2nd	P to B 4th		

The opening is correctly played on both sides, and the position may be taken as equal.

12. K R to Q sq P to B 5th
13. B to B 2nd P to K 4th
14. Kt to K 5th Kt to K 5th

R to K sq, followed as opportunity permits by Kt to B sq, affords Black a better game. His centre is now rapidly broken up.

15. Q Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
16. B to B 4th Kt to B 3rd
17. P to B 3rd B to Q 3rd
18. P takes P Kt takes P

Another game in the Ostend competition, played between Messrs. MARSHALL and PERLIS.

(Vienna Game.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to K 4th	R to Kt sq
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	18. B to Q 3rd	P to Kt 3rd
3. P to B 4th	P to Q 4th	19. B to K B 4th	B takes B
4. B P takes K P	Kt takes P	20. Q takes B	Q to K 2nd
5. Kt to B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	21. R to K B sq	B to Kt 2nd
6. B to K 2nd	Castles	22. B to B 4th	R to Q sq
7. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd	23. Q to R 6th	
8. Q to K sq			

For a purpose which is revealed presently, White clearly outplays his opponent at this point, gaining an advantage he keeps to the end.

8. P to B 3rd
9. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
10. B to B 4th (ch) K to R sq
11. Q takes P P takes P
12. Kt takes P B to B 4th (ch)
13. K to R sq R takes R (ch)
14. B takes R Kt takes Kt
15. Q takes Kt P to Kt 3rd
16. P to Q 4th

A clever move, admitting of no satisfactory reply. B takes P only loses more quickly.

10. B to Q 3rd

The Ostend Tournament terminated as follows: Schlechter, first prize; Maroczy, second; Rubenstein, third; Burn, Bernstein, and Teichmann tied for fourth; Marshall, seventh; Janowsky, eighth; and Perlis ninth. No lover of fine chess can fail to be pleased with the destination of the first prize. Herr Schlechter has travelled slowly to his kingdom, but that he must attain it no one who has watched his play could ever doubt. In imagination, insight, and power of combination he has no superior, and now the cautious spirit that first marked his play has given place to a more enterprising style, his claim to even higher honour will have to be reckoned with at no distant date. Mr. Maroczy's fine record suffers nothing by his final position. The prolonged strain of the contest sadly affected the order of finishing, and Maroczy lost a tie with Schlechter from a won position in his last game. Mr. Rubenstein crossed the Atlantic to uphold the honour of the States, and has proved himself not unworthy of the mantle of P. II. B. y.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE CAUSE OF SLEEP.

A READER has recalled to mind an incident I related years ago in this column regarding a certain phase or feature of sleep, noted by me to illustrate a point in connection with our slumbers. I dined with a distinguished surgeon, who, the night before, had had a very uncomfortable cross-country railway journey after a journey from town, and after performing a delicate and tedious operation. He and I sat alone at table. As the dinner progressed, he fell sound asleep between the courses and snored in a fashion adequate to awaken the Seven Sleepers. As the butler passed his master to serve a fresh course, I saw him very deftly nudge the sleeping surgeon with his elbow. This awoke the slumberer, who proceeded to help himself to the dish, chatted with me, and then—fell asleep again. By the time we came to the cheese and dessert, the alternations of sleeping and waking had ceased, and for the rest of the evening, and up to at least 2 a.m., he was as lively and as bright as could be wished for.

The incident cropped up on account of a discussion which then took place regarding the amount of sleep necessary to revive the brain. It seemed as a result of experience then, and I doubt not the statement holds good now, that when we are very tired and fatigued, mentally that is, if we can slide off even for a very few minutes into the land of unconsciousness, we awake restored; and a succession of such short naps may thus come to be equivalent in some degree at least to one prolonged period of repose. What appears to me to be the explanation of this rather interesting phase of work and sleep, is that the short rest simply gives the fatigued brain-cells time to recover their tone as it were.

Sir W. Gowers, M.D., in an interesting lecture recently delivered to his students, made reference to views entertained regarding the cause of sleep. Not so long ago it was customary to refer to the theory of Durham, which held the field for many a long day. Durham, as the result of observation on cases of head injury, maintained that the cause of sleep was really a natural and recurring anæmia of the brain. The alteration of the circulation of the blood in the brain was therefore naturally regarded as being intimately associated with the onset of sleep. Besides, it was to be expected on ordinary physiological grounds that any organ would demand less blood in its period of repose than during its time of activity. So it came to pass that Durham's views—including other details connected with the movement of the brain-mass—received acceptance as a reasonable explanation of the way of passing into the arms of "the drowsy god."

But with increased knowledge of the brain's structure came other views of the cause of sleep. The elucidation of the marvellous units—elements not of the brain only, but of the nervous system at large—in the shape of nerve-cells, or "neurons," acting as the veritable batteries of the bodily telegraph apparatus, opened up a new field of speculation regarding sleep, and threw light on other features of our nervous territory. The "neurons," or nerve-cells, and especially those of the brain, present themselves to view as microscopic bodies—living structures, be it borne in mind—consisting of a body from which processes or branches, often very numerous, are given off. These branches we call the "dendrons." In turn the dendrons show little branches, thus causing them to resemble feathers in nature, the dendron itself representing the shaft of the feather, and the secondary branches the feather-bark. To the little branches the name "dendrites" has been applied, and as Sir W. Gowers tells us, each ends in a little swelling, or knob, on which itself the more powerful microscopes can detect bud-like projections.

At first it was believed these brain-cells (which let us mark are of very varied ranks and degrees of importance, having regard to the particular share they exhibit and exercise in the work of the brain) were continuous, and connected by means of their branches. This seemed a reasonable view, otherwise it was difficult to account for the passage of nerve messages from one cell or group to others, or from brain to body, or from body to brain, this last duty being carried out by a special branch of the cell which becomes part of a nerve-fibre as it leaves the cell and goes forth to the body. But, as Sir W. Gowers puts it, it is not continuity, but merely contiguity, we find in the case of our brain-cells. The tips of their delicate branches are merely in contact, and, what is more to the point, the contact can be made or broken according to the circumstances of life and the work of the cells.

This is a very wonderful discovery, and we shall see that it leads us nigh to the best explanation of the cause of sleep which can be given. It was noted that such narcotic substances as chlorodyne and morphia cause the dendrites or secondary branches of the brain-cells to retract themselves, to grow shorter, and thus to break the association with neighbour-cells. In animals which hibernate and sleep through the winter, and whose brain-cells must therefore be in a state of suspended activity, the retraction of the branches of the cells is said to be represented in a very typical degree. Out of those considerations has been evolved the latest theory of sleep.

For when the brain is awake and busy, and messages have to be continually passing between its groups of cells and between brain and body and vice versa, we can understand the need for the close contact of the brain-cells. Let fatigue supervene, and the cells become tired and wearied, and then we get the need for repose secured by the cells switching themselves off from duty, sleep representing the result of this action of temporary withdrawal from business. Such is the latest view of the cause of sleep. If we admit it, we can explain sleep-walking, talking in sleep, and even dreaming, by the incomplete separation of the higher brain-cells from the lower ones, that act normally under their command.

ANDREW WILSON.

IS THIS THE SEA-SERPENT? A SEA-MONSTER PHOTOGRAPHED BY A MAN OF SCIENCE.

PHOTOGRAPH (ENLARGEMENT) BY DR. BOWDLER SHARPE. COPYRIGHT BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



A CURIOUS CREATURE SIGHTED BY THE STEAM-YACHT

The marine animal seen by Dr. Sharpe was almost certainly a cetacean of some kind, although it is exceedingly difficult to decide as to its species. Its length was roughly estimated at from eighteen to twenty feet. That it is not a grampus, or killer (*Orca gladiator*), seems evident from the absence of the tall back-fin so distinctive of that species. The same negative character would prevent its reference to the false killer (*Pseudorca crassidens*). The relatively large size and depressed form of the head, together with the upward direction of the large eye, seem conclusive against its being a black-fish (*Globicephalus melas*). The creature is described by Dr. Sharpe as being slaty-grey, or slaty-black, above, and silvery-white below, and in this respect, as well as in the form of the head,

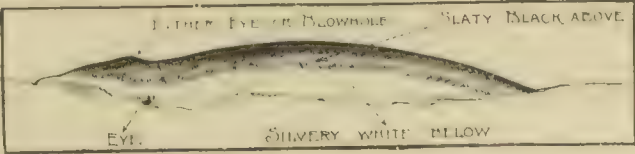


DIAGRAM TO EXPLAIN THE PHOTOGRAPH

"EMERALD" BETWEEN MADEIRA AND ST. THOMAS.

the position of the eye, and its estimated size, it might possibly be identified with the lesser rorqual, or Rudolphi's rorqual (*Balaenoptera rostrata*), which (with, perhaps, some local variation) appears to have an almost cosmopolitan range. Rudolphi's rorqual rarely exceeds thirty feet in length, and is frequently much smaller. Its colour is greyish-black above, and white below, with a broad white band across the upper surface of each flipper. The back-fin is higher than in some of the other rorquals; but both this and the white band on the flippers might well escape notice, and would probably not be visible in the position of the animal when the photograph was taken. The characteristic longitudinal flutings on the throat would, of course, be invisible from above.

THE SUDDEN END OF THE FIRST RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT: SCENES, MEMBERS, AND OFFICIALS OF THE DEFUNCT DUMA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY OLSHANSKI AND ILY CLEMENT; DRAWING BY SABATTIER.



THE SCENE OF THE DUMA'S DELIBERATIONS: TAURIDE PALACE.



THE TAURIDE PALACE FROM THE GROUNDS.



POLISH MEMBERS IN NATIONAL COSTUME:
MM. OSTROVSKI, AND NAKONETSCHNIY.



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PALACE.



THE LEFT WING OF THE PALACE FROM THE COURTYARD.



TYPICAL MEMBERS: A PRIVATE DISCUSSION.



RUSSIA'S FIRST PARLIAMENT IN SESSION: THE ONLY DRAWING EVER MADE OF THE SCENE.



DICTATING NOTES DURING A SITTING.



THE PRESIDENT: M. MOURONTSEFF.

The Parliament met in the old Salle des Fêtes of the Tauride Palace. The members were arranged in the great amphitheatre, which half-encircled a tribune, from which speeches were delivered, after the manner of public business in the French Chamber of Deputies.

When Prince Schakhovsky went to deliver the papers no one appeared to receive them, so the Secretary left the Palace and St. Petersburg, and it was arranged that the documents should be handed over by the Chancery officials. The Tsar bases his action upon the statement that he considers the Duma to have committed illegal acts, especially in its appeal to the nation. Russia's first Parliament was one of the most extraordinary of elective assemblies.

Side by side with the members of the cultivated classes were peasant members in their kufans, and working-men in their everyday dress. It was a voluble assembly, and so much was this realised that it was decided that no speech should last longer than ten minutes, a regulation which a French writer has called "a beautiful act of self-denial." It was said that the Duma got through business most expeditiously and conscientiously. One member died of overwork.



THE MEMBERS' DAILY LIFE: A DEMOCRATIC MEAL.



THE ENTRANCE TO THE HALL OF SESSION.



MEMBERS OF THE DUMA RESTING.



THE VICE-PRESIDENT: PRINCE DOLGOROUKI.

Behind the tribune, and slightly above it, was the seat of the President, above whose head hung a life-size portrait of the Little Father. The picture does not seem to have had any specific effect upon the members, who were nothing if not anti-autocratic. Hence the dissolution.

LADIES' PAGE.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN'S appeal for funds for providing comforts for the soldiers in Natal, and Lady Minto's plea for the foundation of a corps of nurses for work amongst Europeans in India, are both for objects so worthy that the mere mention of them should suffice to secure support. Princess Christian has already been enabled to send telegraphic advice of £1000 being available, and her Royal Highness asks urgently for further donations for the men of our race who are standing up to fight for their Colony, and who suffer in



A COUNTRY HOUSE DINNER-GOWN.

A stately dress for a country house visit, for dinner wear, is here seen. The material is black chiffon velvet, falling in graceful folds, and a deep berthe of lace, put on like a bolero, finishes the effect.

the contest. Lady Minto's appeal is for the benefit of all Europeans in India, men and women alike. It is a curious fact that while great sums have been raised under the auspices of the wives of previous Viceroy's for the benefit of native women in sickness, it has remained for Lady Minto to seek to organise a nursing service for those of our own kith and kin who fall sick in the great dependency. Lady Minto has already to her credit one great and successful enterprise of a like nature. While her husband was Governor-General of Canada, she learned that amongst the scattered country populations there was too often no provision for dealing with cases of accident and others that needed surgical treatment. Many farm-settlements, camps of men working in the extensive forests, fur-trappers, and the like, are too small to support a surgeon and provide proper nursing for sufferers, and incalculable agony and frequent loss of life resulted. Lady Minto set going a fund to provide cottage-hospitals at many centres especially to meet such cases, and her fund for this purpose was a great success; it will keep her name green in Canada for many a year, just as Lady Dufferin's fund for the native women's medical treatment perpetuates her name in India. How much service is rendered to the world by women in every direction in which they are permitted to move!

Lady Minto's Canadian scheme will be assisted by the influence of her brother, Lord Grey, the present Governor-General, who has succeeded Lady Minto's husband in that high post. Lady Antrim, one of the Queen's Ladies-in-Waiting, is another member of the same family. It is a token of the generous care of the King for those who were loyal and devoted servants of the late Queen that the members of this and one or two other households have come to hold so many posts of consequence. Lord Grey, Lady Minto, and Lady Antrim are the children of General the Hon. Charles Grey, who was Private Secretary to the late Prince Consort, and later held a similar position in Queen Victoria's service. So far from accepting loyal service as a matter of course, King Edward does, and his late beloved mother did, value it and recognise it warmly, and this constitutes one reason why they have been so well served.

Men in Europe, and especially in England, are so accustomed to the multifarious activities and the valuable influence of the women of their nations that perhaps they can hardly realise how great and valuable an asset this

is in the national life. But men who come with fresh eyes to view the subject—that is to say, Eastern reformers who wish to level up their peoples to the Western standard—soon perceive the vast importance of the position and activity of women in our civilisation. On every hand in Egypt I heard that to enlighten the women was regarded as a first step towards improving the natives in habits and in character; and when the wise Japanese men resolved to Europeanise their country in knowledge and organisation, they did not content themselves with sending their young men alone to learn from the white races all that they could teach, but sent also several girls of high family, future leaders of society in Japan, to study for several years in American women's colleges. One of these girls is now the wife of Marshal Oyama. The Chinese reformers are acting similarly. Following on the edict issued by the Dowager Empress against the foot-binding of the girls (she herself belonging to the Manchu race, who never did bind their girls' feet) came the announcement of her Majesty's large gift to the medical missions for hospitals both to treat women and to teach Chinese girls medicine; and then came news of her intention to found a women's university in Peking. Now, going one step further, the Chinese Commissioners who have been in America studying the institutions of the country, and who are now taking back to China teachers and leaders for the Chinese in all possible subjects, have offered a high post to a lady in a corps of civil engineers that is being organised on behalf of the Chinese Government. These engineers are to go into thirty-six different places in China to superintend the starting of great new industrial enterprises on the part of the Government. The lady, Miss Blatch, to whom the post is offered is a graduate of Cornell University and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Her father is an Englishman and her mother American, a daughter of the well-known Mrs. Cady Stanton. It is certainly a token of a revolution in Chinese ideas to see such a post offered to a woman.

The difficulty of getting domestic servants in this country renders the public apathetic about the lack of employment of other kinds for women. Yet the proposals that are so frequently and lightly made to forbid by law one after another occupation to women are most serious to the unfortunate women who have trained for and gained experience in those occupations, and are no more suited for, or likely to obtain, domestic employment than so many men in like case would be. An attempt of this kind now before Parliament is concerned with women acrobats—"Dangerous Performances" the Bill calls it. The immediate occasion of this Bill being introduced is the death of a girl in the course of a performance. This is, of course, very deplorable, but it is a rare occurrence, and probably if the statistics were taken it would be found that infinitely the greater danger to life is encountered in various forms of factory and workshop employment. But because a sudden death by accident appeals to sentimentality more than consumption or blood-poisoning incurred in a quiet industry, it is proposed to prevent a large body of women, trained and accustomed to nothing else, from earning their living by continuing to give public performances of their acrobatic skill. If the rich men who sit in Parliament will but consider, even they must see that the gravest danger of all for women who have nobody to support them is from the great elemental forces of Nature—hunger and cold! To seize the means by which a woman lives is too probably to throw her helpless and terrified to be consumed by those blind forces. A meeting of protest has been held by the women concerned.

Table decorations can be gathered almost as successfully from the hedgerows at present as from the conservatory or the garden. Blades of oats are most graceful, and when these are combined with wild marguerites and cornflowers or forget-me-nots, there is an excellent effect, however simple the long glasses employed to hold the bouquets may be. Trails of hedge-ivy, washed to free them from all dirt, look well laid on the tablecloth, and flat bowls can be dressed with the leaves of "fool's parsley" or with young shoots of bracken, the green just touched into colour by a few meadow flowers. Rush baskets are in harmony with cottage surroundings, and a glass receptacle set in the midst of a green rush basket filled round with moss and dressed with homely garden flowers, geraniums, or sweet-peas, or stocks, keeps the rural "note." The rush baskets are procurable in all sorts of shapes; there are some effective ones shaped like a shamrock, with a little glass fitted in each division; and then there are ovals, heart-shaped ones, diamonds, and so on, as well as rounds.

Bathing-costumes in this country continue to be plain and simple. Neither the pongee silks, outlining the figure closely as soon as wetted, that are much worn and equally much criticised in the seaports of the States, nor the ornate garb of the French watering-place, would find favour here. A little more attention, indeed, than the English girl usually pays to her sea-toilette would be in place. A simple dress in dark-blue serge may be rendered quite natty by wide white braid edging round a small sailor-collar and down the front; while in place of an ugly flat waterproof-cap, there is the smart and becoming plaid waterproofed material that the Frenchwoman ties up her hair in so smartly. The surface is silky-looking, and it is so pliable a fabric that it can be tied round the hair just like a handkerchief, with a jaunty knot, and little upright ends over the brow. There is no necessity for a lady swimmer to adopt a skirted tunic for the sea; the combination garment, made neither too loose nor

too tight fitting, and without sleeves, merely having loose drapery falling over the shoulder, is correct for swimmers; a tunic fills with water, and becomes too weighty, and the combination-dress was settled upon as suitable and proper by the Ladies' Committee of the National Swimming Association.

Goodwood produces the last touches of novelty in fashion of which each season is capable. New gowns made for it enshrine any late successful ideas in costume, and this year the newest feature is the silk coat with either a cloth or muslin or linen skirt. Whether it be a short bolero, or a smart little fitted jacket coming to just below the waist, or a long-tailed Directoire style, a taffetas coat is quite in favour. Muslins are always much in evidence for Goodwood, for it is the height of summer, and some *chic* muslins are prepared run through with coloured ribbons, and placed over foundations of corresponding colour. A considerable degree of favour is given to taffetas, shot effects being particularly in vogue. One handsome Goodwood gown is a transparent silk voile in pale purple with a band three-quarters of a yard deep round the foot of chiffon velvet of a darker purple, and a coat-bodice of purple chiffon velvet cut away over a wide vest of Venetian point; but this is a little heavy, perhaps, for a summer function.

There is nothing more delicious and wholesome in this wide world of ours than fruit when it is stewed and served with Bird's Custard. It brings out the flavour of the fruit and adds a grateful mellowness and nutritive value to this excellent provision of Nature. It forms one of the nicest and most healthful dishes that can be desired for the hot weather, and is especially popular with gentlemen, who, as a rule, do not partake of sweet dishes. The expert and thrifty housewife will find that her success in the preparation of seasonable delicacies is assured by the use of Bird's Custard Powder, and that it provides quite a variety of dainties for the tables at a minimum of cost and trouble. Recipes are enclosed in every packet.

Ladies who spend a holiday amidst the fascinations of the river can combine a domestic interest with the joys of punting and rowing by inspecting the process of weaving the well-known Abingdon carpets and matting. Abingdon is a quaint old market town full of historic interest and surrounded by lovely scenery. One of its oldest industries is carpet-weaving by hand, and at the



A GOODWOOD GOWN.

The smartness of muslin is here displayed. Tiny kiltings of the same fabric form a froth round the feet, and these are headed by motifs of lace; the corsage is trimmed to correspond, with a line of black velvet edging the vest.

Abingdon Carpet Manufacturing Company's mills, on the banks of the river, the visitor is allowed to inspect the weaving on hand-loom at any time. The manufacture of the famous "Isis" rush matting, too, presents some particularly interesting features. The rushes are gathered from the river to-day as they were centuries ago, and are threaded with coloured twine, harmoniously blending with their natural faint-green hue. All the work of carpet and matting manufacture is carried out by skilled workmen. It is this individual taste and care that makes these special products of the ancient town so good in respect to both art and wear. The directors will be pleased to send a copy of the Borough Guide free to intending visitors. FILOMENA.

IN THE LIGHT OF THE ACETYLENE LAMP: MIDNIGHT MOTORING.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT.



THE GHOSTS OF THE HIGHWAY AS A MOTORIST SEES THEM.

Midnight motoring has aroused special interest since the unfortunate accident befel Mr. St. John Haemsworth during a night drive. Only those who drive a car after dark know the strange, ghostly appearance of passing vehicles as they come suddenly into the glare of the acetylene lamp. Our readers who do not motor will be interested to know how weird the highway looks from a car rushing through the darkness.

SEASIDE DELIGHTS IN A SMOKY INLAND TOWN: FOUR MEN'S INGENUITY.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY W. H. KNOWLES.



"JUST LIKE BLACKPOOL": DARWEN CHILDREN ENJOYING A PADDLE NEAR THEIR OWN DOORS IN THE HOT WEATHER.

Four Darwen men have by their own voluntary labour and ingenuity made this artificial seaside for children in the park of the busy Lancashire town. They made a good bed of sand so that the little people might paddle in comfort, and imagine themselves at Blackpool, the seaside place Lancashire children know best. The authorities have had a slab erected to commemorate the undertaking and its projectors.



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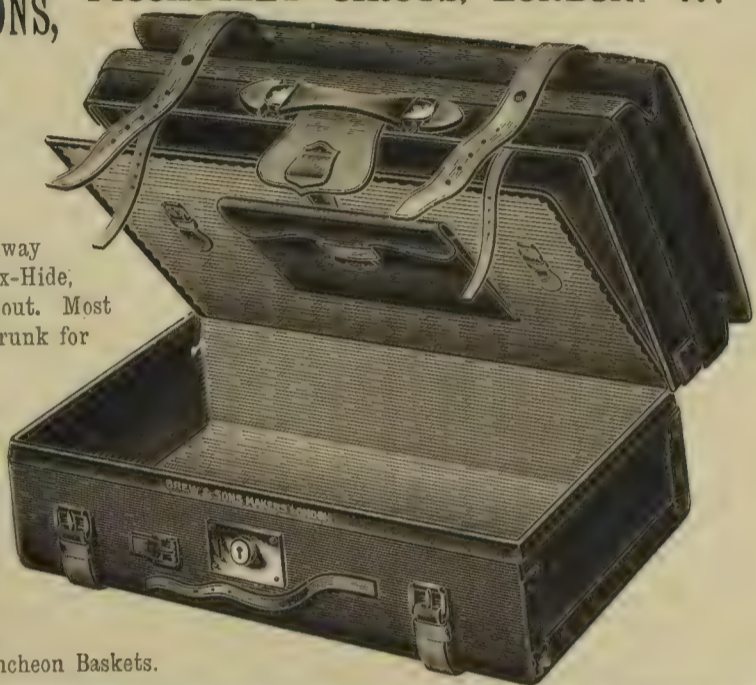
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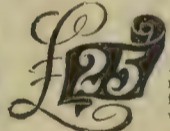
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ART NOTES.

DEATH has taken a true artist in Mr. Arthur Tomson, whose short life-work may be studied in the memorial exhibition at the Baillie Gallery, in Baker Street. He was not a painter of power, or even of promise—death is at least robbed of that sting; but he was a painter of a certain and attractive accomplishment, so refined that the absence of any of the many methods by which vulgarity may be expressed in paint is one of the conspicuous qualities of his work. Refined in colour, in composition, in the taste that guided his choice of subject, subdued his technique, and forbade him those methods of barbarism that make a picture advertise itself among its fellows, he at times was quiet to the verge of being so inconspicuous as to conceal his merit. At the Baillie Gallery his work may be feasily summed up; the judgment will be more flattering than any praise he was accorded in his lifetime. A portion of the exhibition is devoted to Mr. Tomson's admirable studies, in pastel, of cats. If not so searching a draughtsman as Steinlen, he has observed the cat with almost as much sense of its peculiar and graceful movements. Mr. Arthur Tomson wrote for several years the art criticism of a London daily paper, and had recently published a volume on Millet and the Barbizon School.

The water-colour drawings by Sir William Eden, Bart., at the Dutch Gallery, in Grafton Street, do at first endear themselves by recalling Mr. Brabazon's work; but before the circuit of the walls is made the Baronet will be accepted and admired for his own quite personal note. All the drawings are small, many are distinctly original. For the noting of some unobserved aspect of sky and earth Sir William has ever been diligent: "Hampton Court" shows us the red palace in very gentle shadow against the pale-yellow sky that so often immediately succeeds sunset. The scene is bathed in the liquid atmosphere of evening. The portico of the Villa d'Este, Tivoli, is seen against an Italian sky of the same moment and same

colour, and again there is a delicate magic in the drawing. Sir William Eden is always very happy in his suggestions of architecture, or of those lesser buildings that hardly come under that title. Such is the mud-coloured line of dwellings in "Esneh, on the Nile," and such the vista of hotel unfolding itself beyond the ragged patch of land that seems to be waiting for the jerry-builder in the drawing named "Scarborough." Like Mr. Brabazon, that king of amateurs or "gentlemen

Mr. Eugene Benson, of Venice, shows some more or less attractive oils of his city at the Ryder Gallery, in Albemarle Street. In the same gallery are miniatures by Miss Gertrude Massey, who has been fortunate in her sitters, royalty and royal favourites finding place upon her ivories. Number one is "H.M. King Edward VII.'s Bulldog Peter"; and number two is of H.R.H. Princess Victoria Mary of Wales. Other miniatures are of the Marchioness of Lansdowne and Mrs. J. C. Williamson, and of "Mascotte" and of "Spades." Whether of dog or of lady these are real miniatures, done with an infinite amount of care.

At the galleries of Messrs. Knoedler and Company may be seen such a collection of modern Dutch painters as does not delight even while it contains several important examples of the school. The most interesting picture, with its many barges, its cathedral, its masts and its smoke, is James Maris's "Dordrecht." The large canvas from the much-extolled brush of Josef Israels has a beautiful sea-horizon, but the rest of the picture neither attracts nor detains the attention. De Bock's "Sunset near Heelsum" has a fine spacious sky; but the whole effect of the work is "painty," a distinct failing of many of the younger Dutch school. This adjective has no reference to the amount of paint thrown upon the canvas, but has to do only with the method of its throwing, which may contrive that one is hardly conscious of the actual pigment, or painfully aware of all the process of its making.

Water-colours of Normandy and Yorkshire vales by Mr. Gordon Home at the Brook Street Art Gallery show their artist to have a precise and clean technique. Here and there he is a maker of drawings more than usually interesting, as in "The Market Place at Settle after a Passing Storm" and in "A Typical Normandy Road." These Yorkshire vales are no whit less picturesque than the stern Norman scenery—in Mr. Gordon Home's drawings.

W. M.



IRELAND FOR THE HOLIDAYS: THE KILLERIES, COUNTY GALWAY.

The illustration is taken from a useful illustrated guide to the most picturesque parts of Ireland, issued by the London and North Western Railway. There are full particulars of the Company's excellent service of express steamers between Holyhead and Dublin, and much information for tourists once they have landed.

artists," Sir William Eden has wandered to much advantage, and drawn only for that best of reasons—the impulse to draw. From Chelsea Old Church to the Lago Maggiore he has taken the interesting view of his subject. Particularly spirited is the "Pisa," with its broad white road running into the interior of the drawing, the little black figures upon it, and the long line of immortal buildings in the distance against an eventful and lovely Italian sky. There is a rare distinction in this exhibition.

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A QUEEN ANNE HOUSE AT WARING'S.

ONE of the most interesting things in Waring's vast Galleries of varied and perennial interest which are now attracting such crowds of people every day is the reproduction, by the aid of many genuine relics, of a town house built in the reign of Queen Anne. The Hall and Staircase, and the panelling of the Dining and Drawing-rooms at one time formed part of the residence of the first Duke of Marlborough. They typify, therefore, the fashion of the day, and the taste which governed that fashion. They are notable evidences of the good and enduring work of that period, for they have stood the test of two centuries, and are still fit to stand for another hundred years.

Leaving aside the beauty of the rooms, the house is of great value from a practical point of view. A careful inspection of the furniture, its grouping, and the delightful effect against the white panelled background will show how easily such a result can be produced in a modern house and how suitable the selection of furniture of that period would be. For it answers the two most important points always raised in successful house-decoration—comfort and beauty. Too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity for comfort or on the fallacy of imagining that comfort is incompatible with beauty. A visit to these rooms would at once dissipate such an error.

It was, therefore, with the purpose of showing what a happy effect could be obtained by decorating a house

with furniture reproduced from the models of the Queen Anne period, that these rooms were reconstructed. The

faithful imitations of the originals have been achieved, and that in point of sound workmanship there is no margin whatever for comparison between the originals and the copies. In the Drawing-room the old-world charm of the fine marquetry chairs, the gilt mirrors of exquisite design and carving, the brass-mounted lacquer cabinets and the inlaid tables, give a fine quality of dignity to the room, and the cane-bottomed four-back settee and the quaintly shaped walnut armchairs are strikingly suggestive of the early part of the eighteenth century. In the dining-room, which is more simple in its decoration, a handsome carved gilt-mirror hangs over the mantel, the chairs are cane-bottomed, with long, straight backs, beautifully carved, and a special feature is the lighting by means of Flemish sconces.

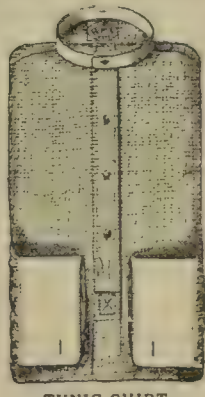
These rooms are but one feature of the hundreds that command our interest at Waring's beautiful galleries; and in every respect the furniture possesses the characteristics on which the firm prides itself. These are good design, good workmanship, and moderate price. These are the vibrant notes of successful business, and they dominate every department at Waring's; so that whether it be a Queen

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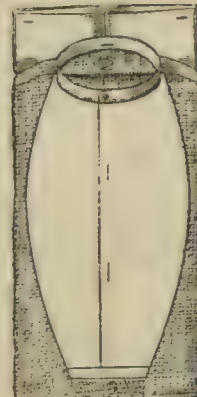
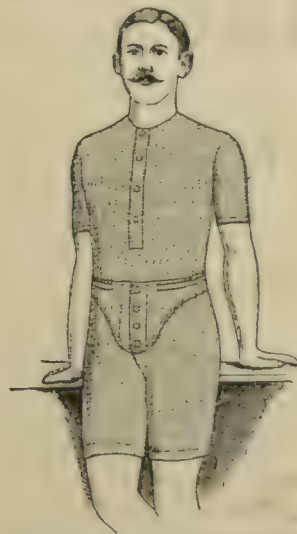
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THE season at Covent Garden has ended as it opened, brilliantly. From the evening in the first week of May when Dr. Richter directed the performance of "Tristan" down to the last night of the season there have been very few performances that have lacked interest, while there have been many that it would be difficult to improve upon. A few years ago people used to complain that the Syndicate relied upon stock operas and would not venture upon fresh undertakings. The season now at an end has exhibited a very different

opera; there are few of the composer's works by which we would be better pleased to remember him. "Eugène Onégin," for all that it is a dull opera, provides some of the finest music known to the opera-house. Messenger's ballet, "Les Deux Pigeons," should clear the road for the return of dancing to the opera-house; and perhaps the production of "Armide" is the finest of all the season's achievements at Covent Garden.

The novelties set out here suffice to prove not only the serious intentions of the Syndicate, but the extraordinary executive capacity of the management. At

"Aida" have maintained their attractions, and the ridiculous "Traviata," a mass of crude and unpleasant sentimentality wedded to barrel-organ melody, has enjoyed a fresh lease of life the praise to Melba, Caruso, and Battistini. Gounod seems to be losing some of his attractions; "Faust" did not draw as of old time, and "Roméo" was performed only once.

Rather late in the season "Don Giovanni" was given twice. Battistini took the name-part on the first occasion, and Scotti on the second, and the performance was remarkable rather for the singing than the acting. M. Messenger is a stern disciplinarian, with a respect for



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policy. In addition to the two productions of the "Ring" Cycle and the remarkable performances of "The Flying Dutchman," we have heard several operas quite new to Covent Garden. Cornelius's "Barber of Baghdad" should certainly be heard again; it is one of the most amusing pieces of work we have heard for a long time; book and score are packed with humour. Poldini's "Vagabond and Princess" is a dainty trifle, but perhaps too light for Covent Garden. Massenet's "Jongleur de Notre Dame" should find a place in the repertory of grand

the same time, it is impossible to overlook the fact that the general public is hardly moved by novelties and will not respond to them readily. Puccini has been the bright particular star of the season. Crowds have flocked to every performance of his "Bohème" and "Madame Butterfly," and the house has been sold out night after night when either opera has been given. Even such a change of cast as the substitution of Signor Fazzini for Caruso in the last-named opera has made no perceptible difference in the booking. Verdi has followed in the wake of Puccini; "Rigoletto" and

tradition and rigid tempi. Caruso did what he liked with the score, but the others had to do what M. Messenger liked, and they were too concerned with correct singing to think about the dramatic significance of their work.

At the Lyric Theatre Mr. Charles Manners has made an excellent start with "Lohengrin," which has not been given at Covent Garden this year. During the week there has been a nightly change of programme, and the venture should command the support of the many who have been heard to complain of the difficulty of hearing good opera at popular prices.

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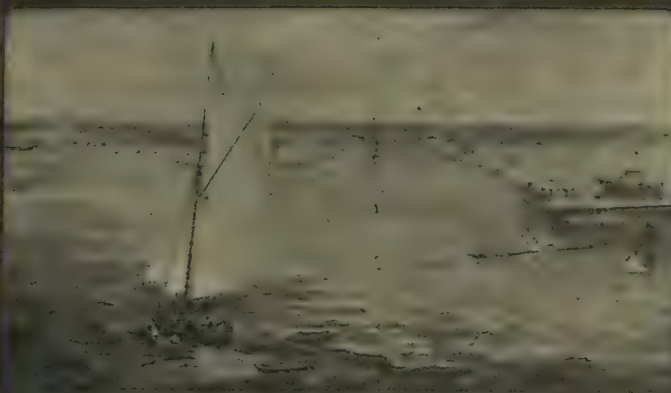
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BANK HOLIDAY TRAVELLING.

SPECIAL excursion-tickets will be issued by the South Eastern and Chatham Railway to Paris, via Folkestone and Boulogne, by the service leaving Charing Cross at 2.20 p.m., on Aug. 2, 3, and 5, and by the 10 a.m. and 2.50 p.m. special services on Saturday, Aug. 4. They will also be issued by the night mail service, leaving Charing Cross at 9 p.m. and Cannon Street at 9.5 p.m., each evening from Aug. 2 to 5 inclusive, via Dover and Calais, returning from Paris at 2.40 p.m. via Boulogne, or 9 p.m. via Calais, any day within fourteen days. A cheap excursion to Boulogne will leave Charing Cross at 2.50 p.m. on Saturday, Aug. 4, and at 2.20 p.m. on Sunday, Aug. 5; returning at 12.5, 6.30, or 7.10 p.m. on Bank Holiday. Cheap return tickets, available for eight days, will be issued at Charing Cross from Aug. 1 to 6 inclusive, available by the 10 a.m. and 2.20 p.m. services. Similar tickets will also be issued to Calais by the 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. services.

The arrangements of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, including the running of special trains during the Sussex fortnight, commencing July 30, are now being announced as completed; and for the Goodwood meeting special arrangements have been made by the railway company, assisted by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and also by the Brighton and Worthing Corporations, for the watering of the roads between the Drayton and Chichester Stations and Goodwood Park. The Brighton Company also give notice that their West End office, 28, Regent Street, Piccadilly, will remain open until 10 p.m. from July 27 to Aug. 4 inclusive, for the sale of tickets, at the same fares as charged at London Bridge and Victoria. The Brighton Railway Company have also arranged to run a special fourteen-day excursion to Paris and Normandy, via the Newhaven-Dieppe Royal Mail route. The tickets will be issued on Saturday, Aug. 4, by the morning express service and by a special afternoon service, also by the express night service on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, Aug. 2, 3, and 4.

Tickets at reduced fares, available for eight days, will be issued by the Great Eastern Railway Company to Brussels, Aug. 1 to 4 inclusive and Aug. 6, and to Zurich, via Harwich and Antwerp. Dining and breakfast cars are run between London and Parkeston Quay, Harwich, on the Antwerp service. Passengers leaving London in the evening reach Brussels next morning after a comfortable night's rest on board the steamer. For visiting The Hague, Scheveningen (the Dutch Brighton), and Amsterdam for the dead cities of the Zuyder Zee special facilities are offered via the Royal British Mail Harwich-Hook of Holland route. A corridor train, with vestibuled carriages, dining and breakfast cars, is run on the Hook of Holland service between London and Harwich. From the Hook of Holland through carriages and restaurant cars are run on the North and South German express trains to

Cologne, Bâle, and Berlin, reaching Cologne at noon, Bâle and Berlin in the evening. For the convenience of passengers tickets dated in advance can be obtained at the Liverpool Street Station Continental inquiry and booking offices. The Danish Royal Mail steamers of the Forenede Line of Copenhagen will leave Harwich for Esbjerg (on the West Coast of Denmark) on Aug. 2 and 4, returning Aug. 7 and 8. The General Steam Navigation Company's steamers will leave Harwich on Aug. 1 and 4 for Hamburg, returning on Aug. 5 and 8. For the convenience of travellers to Belgium by the Harwich route, the company have just placed on the Antwerp express train from Liverpool Street Station dining and breakfast cars.

With regard to the Great Eastern Railway Company's new route to Sheringham, which is now open, it has already been announced that a luncheon-car will be attached on week-days to the 1.30 p.m. express from Liverpool Street to Cromer, Mundesley, and Sheringham, and similar accommodation will be provided on the up journey by the 1 p.m. express ex-Cromer, which is joined at North Walsham by trains leaving Sheringham at 12.36 p.m. and Mundesley at 12.47 p.m. Dining-cars are already running on the 4.55 p.m. train from Liverpool Street to Cromer, and a breakfast-car is attached to the 8 a.m. train from Cromer to London on week-days. The latter, from the 23rd inst., will be in connection with a train leaving Sheringham at 7.35 a.m., due into Liverpool Street at 11.25 a.m.

The Great Northern Railway Company's August Bank Holiday programme offers facilities for all classes of holiday-makers. The places served cover every description of holiday resort, from the Norfolk and Lincolnshire coasts, with their sweeping sands and safe boating and bathing, the fashionable inland watering-places of Woodhall Spa, Harrogate, etc., to the beautiful stretch of Yorkshire coast-line, Scarborough, "the Queen of the North," Bridlington, and Whitby. On Friday, Aug. 3, and every Friday during August and September, excursions for seven or seventeen days are being run to Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of Scotland, the trains being composed of up-to-date corridor stock. On Friday and Saturday, Aug. 3 and 4, there are express excursions for varying periods to Cromer, Sheringham, and along the whole of the East Coast of England.

Delightfully cool, exceptionally bracing, charmingly situated, no finer spot can be found for the holidays than the coast of North Devon and Cornwall. The London and South Western Railway Company's excellent service of express trains from Waterloo Station has brought the district within a few hours of London, whilst the cheap tourist and week-end tickets (available by the corridor dining-car trains) brings the possibility of a stay in these lovely parts within the reach of all, besides which the company is running special cheap fast excursions at convenient times to the principal resorts for the August holiday, including Ilfracombe, with its imposing tors and exquisitely designed walks, commanding magnificent views of the Channel, also splendid boating and bathing facilities.

The Midland Company announce a comprehensive list of excursions for August Bank Holiday. A pamphlet of forty pages is required to describe fully the company's complete arrangements, which include excursions from St. Pancras to Belfast and the North of Ireland for sixteen days by all routes, those via Heysham commencing on Thursday, Aug. 2, and continuing weekly until Sept. 27; on same date for similar period via Heysham and via Liverpool to Dublin and the South and West of Ireland; also to Londonderry only on Thursday and Saturday, Aug. 2 and 4, and on certain fixed dates additionally. To holiday-makers who propose visiting the North, weekly excursions are provided, leaving every Friday until Sept. 28, for seven or seventeen days to the North of England and Scotland, and every Saturday until Sept. 8 to Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Helensburgh, by daylight express corridor-train, with dining-car attached. Other arrangements include excursions on Friday midnight, Aug. 3, for three, six, or seven days, and on Saturday midnight, Aug. 4, for two, five, or six days, to Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Shipley, Bradford, Keighley, Warrington, Stockport, Manchester, and Liverpool.

Mr. Alfred Moore, London agent to James Watson and Co., Limited, of Dundee, writes:—"Will you kindly allow me to inform our customers and the public generally that through the facilities afforded by our distilleries at Ord (Muir of Ord, Ross-shire) and Parkmore (Dufftown), it will be possible to execute their orders as usual without any excessive delay on account of the recent fire."

The staff of Messrs. Waring and Gillow and a large number of friends journeyed down from London last Saturday afternoon to Foot's Cray Place, near Sidcup, the beautiful estate of Mr. Waring, where a garden party, athletic sports, and a presentation were held. Mrs. John Waring presented the prizes. Dinner was given in a marquee on the lawn, and afterwards a presentation of a splendid silver inkstand was made by the staff to the chairman and managing director of the company in commemoration of the opening of the new premises in Oxford Street. Mr. S. J. Waring replied thanking the staff for the gift and for their zealous co-operation.

At the seventeenth annual meeting of Heywood and Co., Limited, the well-known publishers and trade paper proprietors, held at the registered offices of the company, 150, Holborn, Mr. Walter Judd, the chairman and managing director, was able to announce increased profits, in spite of combines and trusts, which were most detrimental to their interests. He congratulated the shareholders on the success of their new weekly, *Footwear*, and the useful work being done by the *Confectioners' Union*, through Mr. Clarke Saunders (the editor), in connection with Lord Avebury's Sunday Closing Bill. Lord Avebury has sent the following message to Mr. Saunders: "I am glad that we have come to an understanding." The "understanding" is that the shopkeeper is to be permitted to sell sweetmeats "in small quantities to passers-by."

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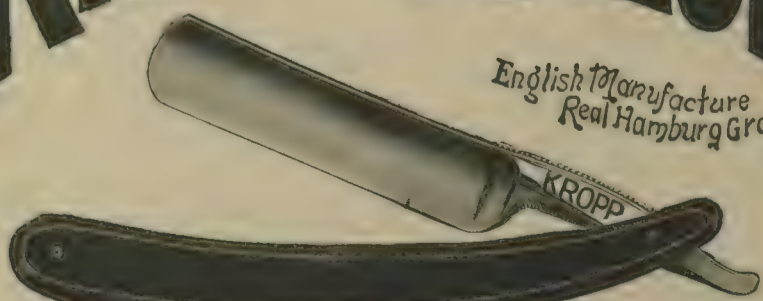
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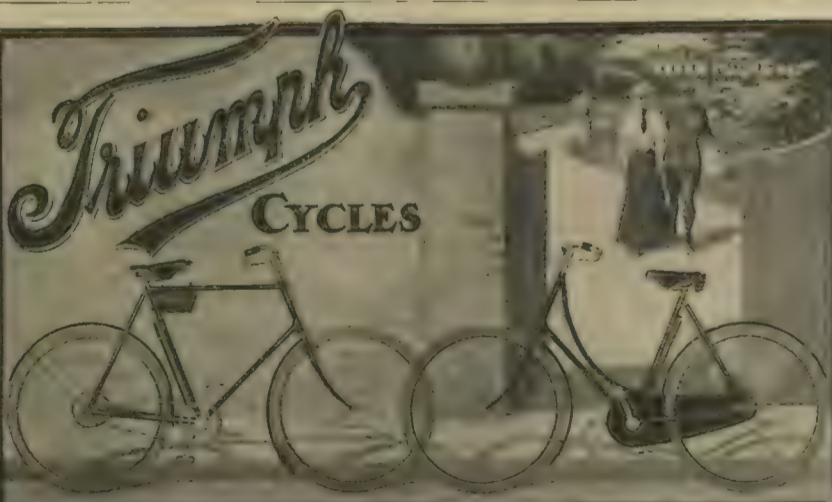
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE last week of Mr. Mayer's French season at the Royalty Theatre has been marked by perhaps the most interesting engagement which the manager has made this summer, for he has persuaded M. Antoine, the acknowledged leader of the naturalistic school of acting in Paris, to make a few farewell appearances in London prior to his assuming his office as newly appointed manager of the Odéon. M. Antoine elected to rely last Monday night on a triple bill, the chief feature of which was M. Georges Henriot's exciting but unconventional drama of the law, "L'Enquête." The play, which illustrates very picturesquely the course of preliminary proceedings in a French murder case, has something in common with Brioux's "Robe Rouge," but it is given a very different sort of ending. We see a juge d'instruction presiding over investigations into the assassination of his friend, the President of the Court, from whom he had parted only a few minutes before the crime was apparently committed. All the witnesses seem gradually incriminating the husband of a lady with whom the President is discovered to have had intimate relations, but suddenly there comes a dramatic turn in the proceedings, and piece by piece there is built up an accumulation of evidence that leaves the unhappy Judge in little doubt that he himself has been the murderer in a fit of epileptic frenzy, he himself adding the final proof by dying on the bench of an epileptic seizure. M. Antoine's study of the Judge is marked by splendid resourcefulness and grasp of character; he plays the earlier scenes with quiet, easy authority and reserved strength, and he gives a perfect air of convincingness to the tragic dénouement. Throughout his acting shows consummate technique.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of Peterborough has almost recovered from the effects of his recent accident. He fell in the Palace gardens and dislocated his left elbow,

Phillips took up the secretary's work in 1897 the number of subscribers has increased from 1687 to 2543. The need is also continually growing, as so many of the clergy have suffered owing to the loss of tithes. The Bishops of Southwark

and Hereford spoke sympathetically of the noble work which the Corporation is doing. The extent of its business can best be understood by a visit to the headquarters in Tavistock Place. Mr. Mandeville Phillips receives almost as many letters daily as the Bishop of London, and that means a most formidable correspondence.

The Bishop of Worcester, writing in his *Diocesan Magazine*, cautions his clergy against the employment of "undesirable" substitutes during their holidays. "No man," he says, "should be accepted who is not personally known, unless his Bishop recommends him or his name has been submitted to me. But I would be glad to make a reasonable holiday more possible by giving leave for fewer services, and even by allowing a licensed layman of position and education to conduct a service approved by me."

Canon Norris, the new Archdeacon of Halifax, is an M.A. of Trinity College, Oxford. He succeeded Canon Kirby as Rector of Barnsley in 1901, and has been actively identified with all Church movements in the diocese of Wakefield.

Canon Barnett has been suffering from the effects of a severe attack of influenza, and was unable to preach in Bristol Cathedral on the Fifth Sunday after Trinity. He leaves at the end of this month for a holiday, and hopes to take up his duties at the Abbey in the autumn.



THE BEGINNINGS OF A NEW SEAPORT: LADY HENDERSON CUTTING THE FIRST TURF OF THE IMMINGHAM DOCK.

The Great Central Railway has inaugurated a huge undertaking at Immingham, five miles from Grimsby. There, on a track of ground which is now pasturage, will be constructed a dock capable of holding the largest battleship. Sir Alexander Henderson, the Chairman of the G.C.R., said that he hoped that one day the Humber would be a naval base, as no docks on the East Coast will afford such facilities to shipping as the new harbour in regard to the approach from the sea and in depth and dimensions of entrance. The first turf was cut on July 12th, by Lady Henderson.

but was most fortunately able, two days afterwards, to preside at a public meeting.

At the Jubilee of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation Canon Benham mentioned that since Mr. Mandeville

influx, and was unable to preach in Bristol Cathedral on the Fifth Sunday after Trinity. He leaves at the end of this month for a holiday, and hopes to take up his duties at the Abbey in the autumn.

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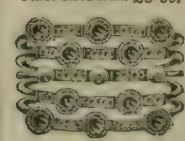
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Dec. 12, 1905) of MR. GEORGE FARMILOE, of 43, Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, and 34, St. John Street, West Smithfield, who died on March 12, was proved on July 14 by Thomas Meakin Farmiloe, the son, and Miss Amy Constance Farmiloe, the daughter, the value of the estate being £120,329. The testator gives £1000 to his wife; £350, the household furniture, and while a spinster the income from 500 £10 shares in the firm of George Farmiloe and Sons, Limited, to his daughter Amy Constance; 1400 of such shares, in trust, for each of his daughters, Florence Piggott Catteaux, Louise Harvey, Alice Emilie, and Amy Constance; 400 shares, in trust, for his daughter Fanny Marion Hardy; and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his daughters.

The will (dated July 14, 1904), with two codicils, of SIR JOHN AUSTIN, BART., of Red Hill House, Castleford, and The Crescent, Scarborough, late M.P. for the Osgoldcross Division of Yorkshire, has been proved by his sons, Sir William Michael Byron Austin, Bart., John Standidge Austin, and Joseph Edward Austin, the value of the real and personal estate being sworn at £186,985. The testator gives £50,000 to his son Joseph Edward; £47,500 to his son John Standidge; £10,000, in trust, for each of his daughters, except Mrs. Emmeline Schloesser, on whom he had already made a settlement; £25,000, to follow the trusts of a settlement of another sum of £25,000, £300, the furniture and household effects, £600 per annum, and the income from his debenture stock of the North Eastern and North British Railway Companies, to his wife; £500 to Ivan Bevan;

and an annuity of £50 to Charlotte Watson. The residue of his property he leaves to his son William.

The will (dated June 20, 1899) of MISS HENRIETTA SARAH ENGSTRÖM, of 26, York Place, Regent's Park, who died on June 20, was proved on July 14 by Mrs. Louisa Elizabeth Cockerell, George Edmund Septimus Fryer, and Alfred Fenwick Mott, the value of the estate amounting to £37,354. The testatrix gives £300 each to the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Thames Church Missionary Society, the Scandinavian Temperance Home for Sailors, and Mrs. Shrimpton's Home for Girls; £500 to the Indian Widows' Union; £200 to the Marylebone Charity School for Girls; and a very large number of legacies to relatives and friends. The residue of her property she leaves to Mrs. Louisa Elizabeth Cockerell.

The will (dated Feb. 28, 1903) of MR. THOMAS SMYTH, of Ebworth, Bedford, who died on April 25, has been proved by his sons—Thomas Hugh Smyth, George Elliott Smyth, and Edward James Smyth, the value of the property being £71,476. The testator gives £2000 and a piece of land known as Newfoundland to his son Thomas Hugh; £2000 each to his other sons; £100 and the income from £12,000 to his wife; and £100 to his nephew, William Sale. The residue of his property he leaves to his children.

The will (dated Aug. 8, 1902), with three codicils, of HENRY SPENCER, SECOND BARON TEMPLEMORE, of 23, Great Cumberland Place, who died on June 10, was proved on July 17 by the Hon. Anthony Lionel George Ashley, and Horace Peel, the value of the estate being £116,503. The testator gives £10,000 to his daughter

Hilda Caroline Chichester; £1000 and certain furniture, etc., to his wife; £150 per annum to his niece Augusta Jane Chichester; £100 each to his executors; and the residue of his estate to his son Arthur Henry, now Lord Templemore.

The will (dated March 12, 1898) of MR. SMITH HARTLEY, of Ashleigh, Skipton, Yorkshire, who died on April 14, has been proved by Mrs. Alice Hartley, the widow, John Hartley and Jonas Hartley, the sons, and Susannah Holmes and Ada Hartley, the daughters, the value of the property being £31,474. The testator gives £300 and an annuity of £100 to his wife; the machinery and looms at his mills and six twenty-secondths of his residuary estate each to his two sons; and five twenty-secondths each to his two daughters.

The will (dated May 28, 1900) of MR. FRANK BAILEY, of Tilgate Forest Lodge, Crawley, who died on May 31, has been proved by Mrs. Isabel Bailey, the widow, and Arthur Frederick Francis, the value of the real and personal estate amounting to £155,426. The testator gives £1000 to his wife; £20,000, in trust, for his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Bailey, for life, and then for Dorothy Blake Bailey and Donald Frank Bailey; £250 per annum to his sister-in-law, Louise Goddard Bailey; £4000 to his godchild, Ethel Falconer; and £4000 to his sister-in-law, May Helen George. All other his property he leaves, in trust, for his wife for life and then as she shall appoint. Should he leave no issue and Mrs. Bailey does not exercise her power of appointment, then he gives £300 per annum to Lilian Preston; £7500 each to Dorothy Blake Bailey and Donald Frank Bailey; £6000 to May Helen George, and the ultimate residue to King Edward's Hospital Fund.

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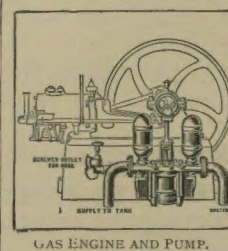
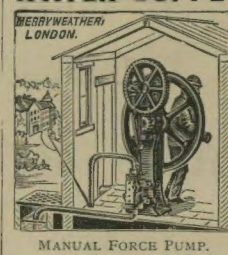
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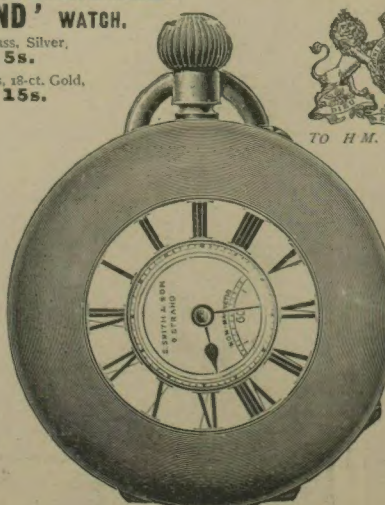
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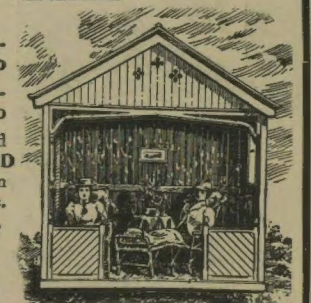
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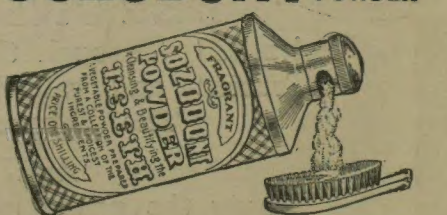
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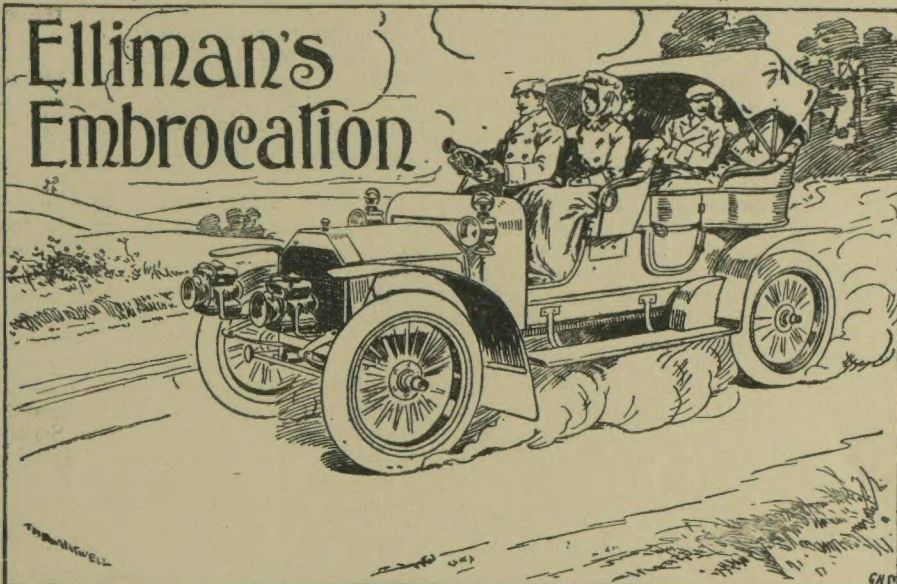
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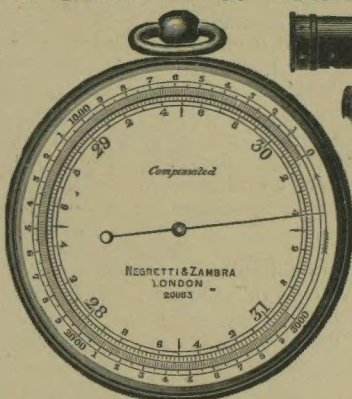


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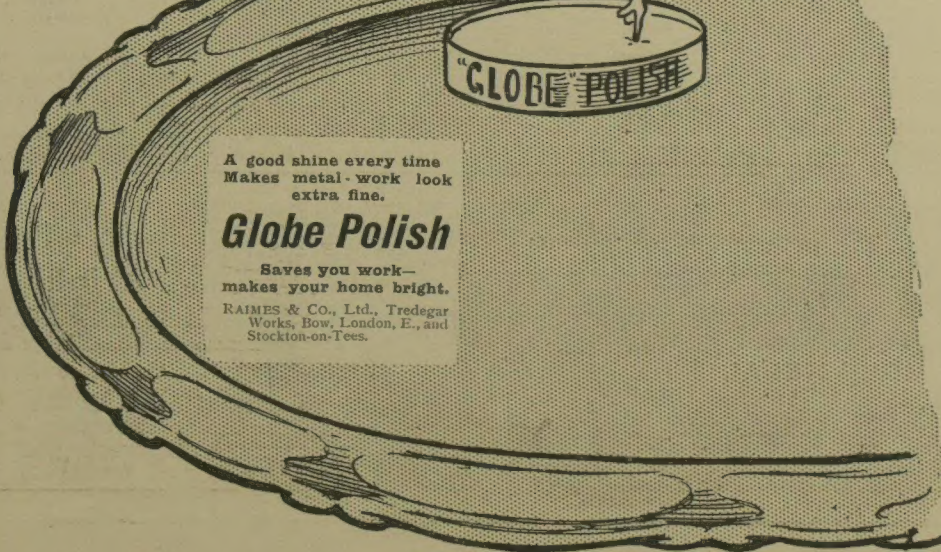
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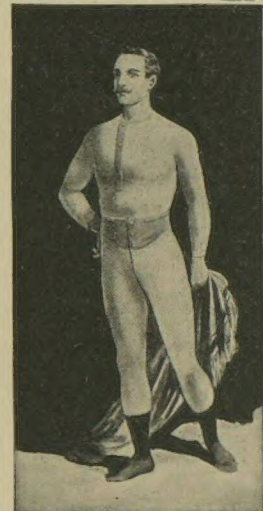


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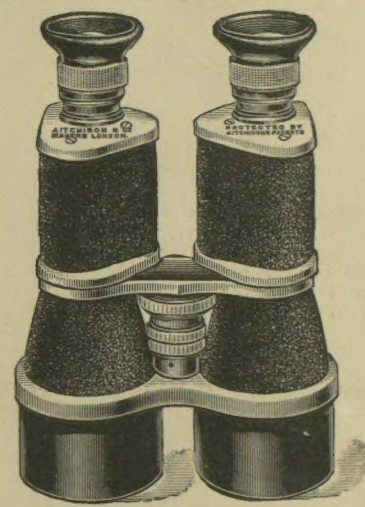
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A VAST DESIGN.

"A HISTORY of Comparative Literature: From the Earliest Times to the Present Day," is indeed, as M. Gréard calls it, "a vast design." It appears a task almost as impracticable as that of appraising in a few lines here M. Frédéric Loliée's manner of performing it. His book, which has had a remarkable success in France, running into several editions within a few months, now appears in an English translation (Hodder and Stoughton), carried out by Mr. M. D. Power, under the direct supervision of M. Loliée himself, who (we are led to understand) is responsible for several additions written specially for the use of English readers. Seeing that, for example, it dismisses Erasmus in a page and the Eighteenth Century in a score of pages, the work may be considered perfunctory; but this is hasty criticism, and erroneous

as well, for the criterion it imposes is a false one. Movements, not men, or even the national rises and falls, are the concern of the historian of "comparative literature." Indeed, it is one of the main conclusions, if not actually the main, to which M. Loliée is forced by his wide survey, that while every nation and every age have had their own characteristics and have retained them more or less tenaciously, still all of them have had the same sources of inspiration, and together have built up our present civilisation. That may seem an obvious enough reflection; but M. Loliée bases upon it a prognostication of the future of literature which is suggestive, and even startling. Put in a sentence, the view he reaches, at the end of his learned and brilliant sketch, is that we are approaching unity; that literature tends more and more to exceed the narrow limits of nationalities; that, as M. Brunetière has said, "instead of maintaining the traditions which divide because they are only born of the necessity of taking an opposite

view in order to assume any position at all, literature will only take from each and will only retain the best, the most original, and the purest elements, in order to weld them into a great universal whole." Here, in fact, we have a prophecy in accord with the modern claim that Art shall know no boundaries. Such a conclusion, it is unnecessary to remark, could scarcely be arrived at by an exclusive examination of literature; and M. Loliée's summing-up chapter is a survey of political no less than of other intellectual forces, which, it is possible, will find its most interested and most sympathetic readers outside the circle of literary students. On political questions our author is evidently well-informed, as certain of his references to Egypt, for example, are sufficient to prove.

Our recent photograph of Prince Olaf and the peasants was by Wilse, and was supplied by Bolak, and not by Underwood, as stated.

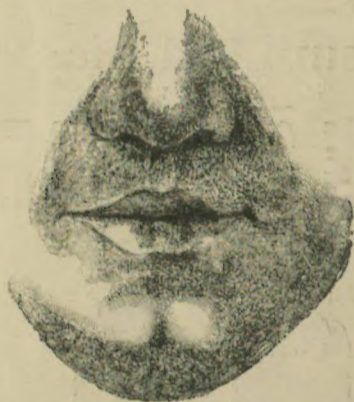
FACTS ABOUT YOUR SKIN

There are few things which are so dreaded and disliked as any form of skin trouble, and it must also be remembered that it is comparatively easy for the skin to become unhealthy. Every inch of the skin has upon it a large number of pores, and if, owing to any cause, these become stopped up, the health of the skin will inevitably suffer. Consequently, it is very clear that great care ought to be exercised to maintain the health of the skin, for upon this depends its beauty and the due performance of its functions. Those interested are therefore invited to ask themselves—what their looking-glass says as to their health. Does it tell a flattering tale—does it speak of spots, blemishes, roughness, redness, or anything else which detracts from the appearance or comfort?

If your skin is red or rough, has any blemish upon it, or if you suffer from any skin trouble in any part of the body, you want something that will give immediate relief, and make your skin clear, pure, and healthy once again. All this is effected by the use of "Antexema," which is a scientific remedy, being the discovery of a well-known doctor, and even stops irritation immediately, removes all skin blemishes, and it is a sure cure for skin complaints of every kind.

Something to Remember.

The one point that should be remembered above all others is that many, if not all, of the most severe forms of skin trouble might be avoided with but a small amount of trouble if attention were given to the matter as soon as the first symptoms showed themselves. Everyone



Before using "Antexema."

"Antexema Soap" should always be used for washing. It not only cleanses the surface of the skin, but also cleanses the pores and keeps them free, open, and able to do their work well. In addition to being a breathing organ, the skin is also a loom for making the beautiful

protecting blanket which covers the whole of the body, and is known as the scarf or outer skin. The surface of the skin is covered with millions of tiny pores, and most of these carry away, by means of the perspiration, the watery waste of the system, and the others secrete the natural oil of the skin, which makes it soft, smooth, and elastic.

No single explanation will cover all varieties of skin ailments. Some are due to constitutional causes; there may be an excess or a deficiency of oil secreted by the oil-glands, of which the pores are the openings, or the blood may be impure, the skin may have been attacked by microbes or microscopic fungi, or it may have been affected in many other ways. Whatever the nature of the trouble and however it has arisen, "Antexema" can be absolutely depended upon to effect a cure.

Facts about "Antexema."

"Antexema" cleanses the pores, soothes and softens the skin, and pimples, roughness, blemishes, chafing, and all skin troubles disappear under its magical influence. "Antexema" is an unrivalled cure for eczema, psoriasis, and nettlerash; but it is just as useful for burns, bruises, blisters, insect-bites, and skin irritation, and gentlemen whose skin is tender find it the very thing to use after shaving. It is not an ointment, but a milky liquid which forms an invisible healing, soothing, non-poisonous, protective coating over the tender surface, and a new skin is thus able to grow beneath it. For every purpose for which cold cream and similar preparations are used "Antexema" is far more valuable, because not only does it cool and soothe, but it heals in a most remarkable way.

Considering how important it is to keep the skin in health and beauty and cure all form of skin illness, the firm thought it desirable to prepare and publish a new edition of their handbook on "Skin Troubles," of which many hundreds of thousands have been circulated. This handbook on "Skin Troubles" has, they are glad to know, proved wonderfully useful, and it is full of thoroughly accurate and exceedingly useful information that cannot fail to interest. Skin troubles are so common, the discomfort they cause is so great, and the disfigurement due to them in many instances so marked, that a little book containing the essence of modern scientific knowledge in regard to the cause, cure, and prevention of all forms of skin illness cannot fail to be appreciated. That is why you should procure a copy, and this you may easily do, as one is enclosed with every bottle of "Antexema."

What the little book contains.

The great virtue of the handbook on "Skin Troubles" is not its size. It is small and light, and will go into the pocket, but it contains more genuine and valuable information than many books twenty times its size. The following are the headings of some of the paragraphs:—Care of the Skin, What the Skin Is, What a Skin Trouble Is, The Antexema Skin Remedies, Skin Troubles Caused

by Excessive Oily Secretion, by Deficient Oily Secretion, by Excessive Formation of Scarf-skin, by Temporary Loss of Scarf-skin, by Unhealthy Scarf-skin, by Acid Perspiration, by Impure Blood, and Those Caused by Insects and Vegetable Moulds. Some of the skin troubles referred to are: Acne, Babies' Skin Troubles, Bad Complexions, Baldness, Barber's Itch, Blackheads, Boils, Blotches, Burns and Scalds, Corns and Bunions, Dandruff; Delicate, Sensitive, Irritable, Easily Chapped Skin; Skin Troubles affecting the Ears, Eyes, Feet, Hands, and Scalp; Eczema (chronic and acute), Eczema of the Legs, Erysipelas, Erythema, Facial Blemishes, Flushings, Freckles, Gouty or Rheumatic Eczema, Hemorrhoids, Insect Bites, Leg Wounds, Lip and Chin Troubles, Lupus, Nettle-rash, Pimples, Prickly Heat, Psoriasis, Ringworm, Scabies, Scald Head, Scrofula, Seborrhœa, Shingles, Ulcers, Warts, and Wrinkles. These are merely some of the troubles that affect the skin, many of them unsightly, and all causing discomfort, if not acute pain, and sufferers are naturally anxious to get rid of their ailments. Nothing will do this so surely, safely, or as easily as "Antexema," the standard skin remedy.

The one regret expressed by the writers of the letters the firm are receiving daily is that they did not know of "Antexema" sooner.

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